MANUFACTURERS RECORD

Laurence F. Lee of Peninsular Life Insurance Company
New President of Chamber of Commerce of the United States—Page 45

Which way are you *growing?*

"Growing up" is very necessary in this highly competitive industrial era. All over the country, and especially in the South, new factories are "breaking through" to a future bright with unlimited opportunity . . . and with plenty of room to spread their industrial limbs.

The Harte organization is prepared to help you grow by handling your project efficiently and reasonably . . . anywhere. The Harte System provides a unique modern approach to your growth problem. In it lies a solution which provides an integrated organization of specialists geared to an up-to-date pace . . . and organization capable of carrying your project from planning to profit—*anywhere and now!*

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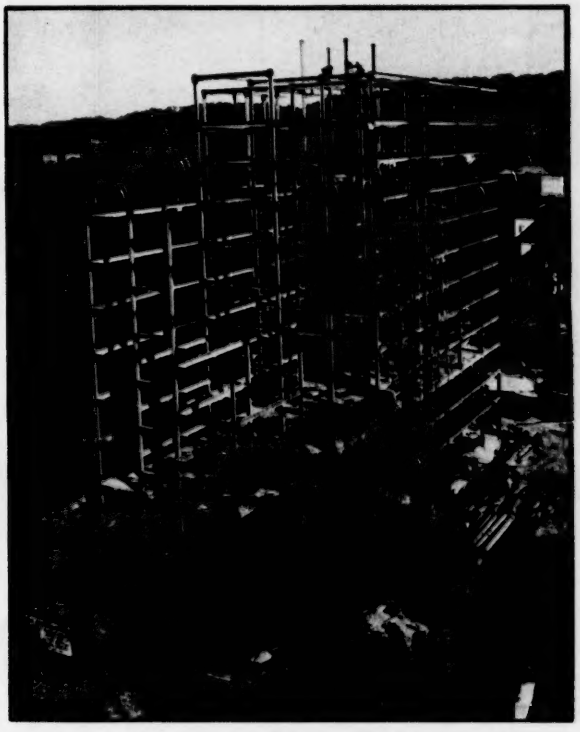

Highland Towers, a 12-story modern fireproof apartment building in Birmingham, Alabama, originally designed for reinforced concrete construction was redesigned for all-welded structural steel at approximately the same cost and erected in much less than the time required for concrete.

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THROUGH THE HEART OF THE SOUTH

MANUFACTURERS RECORD

ESTABLISHED 1882

Devoted to the Industrial Development of the South and Southwest

Volume 121 May 1952 Number 5

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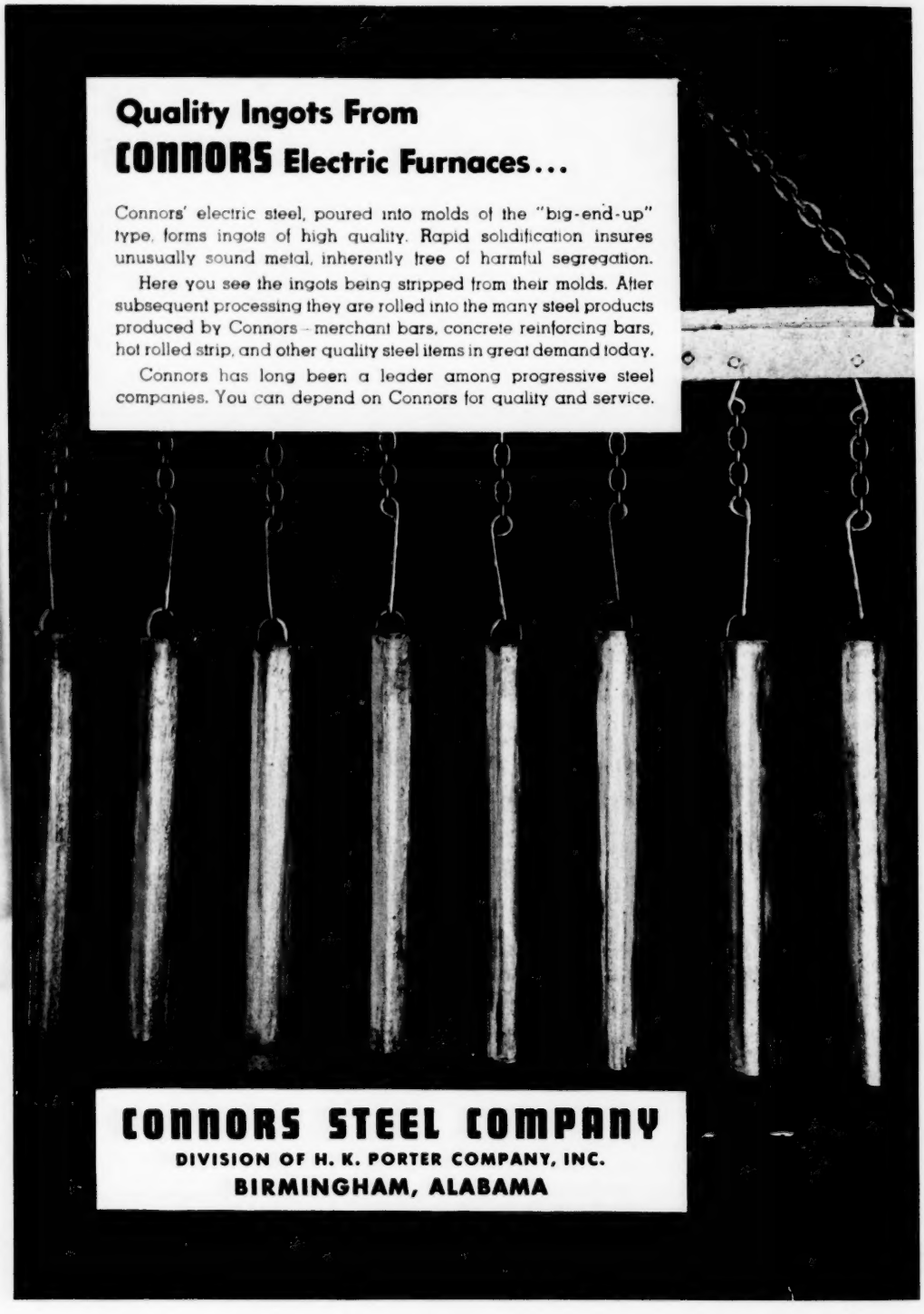
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BUSINESS TRENDS

Business Stability Prevails

Business Still Expanding

With the price level slightly lower, dollar value of national business activity for the first quarter of 1952 ran moderately higher than in the same period of 1951.

The relationship, however, is not uniform for all segments of the economy.

Farm volume is up better than 5% over last year, minerals are just about on a par, construction is several percentage points higher, manufacturing about 2% higher, utility performance 2% higher, finance and real estate over 3% higher, and service trades, including the professions, some 3% higher.

On the other hand, trade, both wholesale and retail, is running from one to three per cent lower than a year ago.

This summary is based upon completed data for January and February, and partial compilation for March.

Productive Enterprise Dominates

Enterprise generally construed to be productive is, thus far in the new year, setting the expansionary pace.

Such enterprise traditionally includes farming, mining, construction and manufacturing; but might also well include utilities, finance and a large segment of the service trades, since these latter also produce new, and usable commodities.

Distribution Lags

Thus far distributive enterprise is the only economic sector that displays weakness in comparison with last year.

This effect is traceable largely to lagging demand in the consumer durables field—home appliances, automotive equipment, hardware and building materials.

Accompanying this lag in demand is an exceptionally high level of individual saving.

Stable Activity Foreseen

The economic panorama, thus presented, holds out encouraging indication of forthcoming business stability for a goodly period in the near future.

Further expansion of productive plant capacity, now up better than 50% since the end of the war, precludes indication of added inflation, while on the other hand, growing accumulation of liquid savings in the hands of potential buyers, precludes much chance of excessive deflation.

South Continues Strong

In comparison with last year, the South continues to outpace the Nation at large. This is due in some part to a slower start made by Southern industry in 1951, but also indicates a closing of the industrial gap between Southern and National averages.

Work Week

For most industries, increase in volume of output for the first months of 1952 over the same months in 1951 is being accomplished within a somewhat shorter workweek.

Nearly all consumer durable goods producers are working a shorter week now than at this time last year.

However, those engaged in turning out defense material continue to work on an overtime basis.

In the nondurables field, the workweek is little changed from last year with, however, a tendency in some sectors to work somewhat shorter hours.

Banks Prosper

The year 1951 is reported by Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., to have been one of the most prosperous in history for the Nation's banks.

Net operating earnings in 1951 totaled $1,694 million, or 14 per cent more than in 1950.

Dividends and interest on capital amounted to $419 million in 1951.

The average bank officer earned $6,589 in salary, and the average bank employe earned $2,581, both rates slightly higher than in 1950.

Corporation Capital

Working capital of United States corporations increased $2.5 billion in 1951, and at year end stood at a total of $80.9 billion.

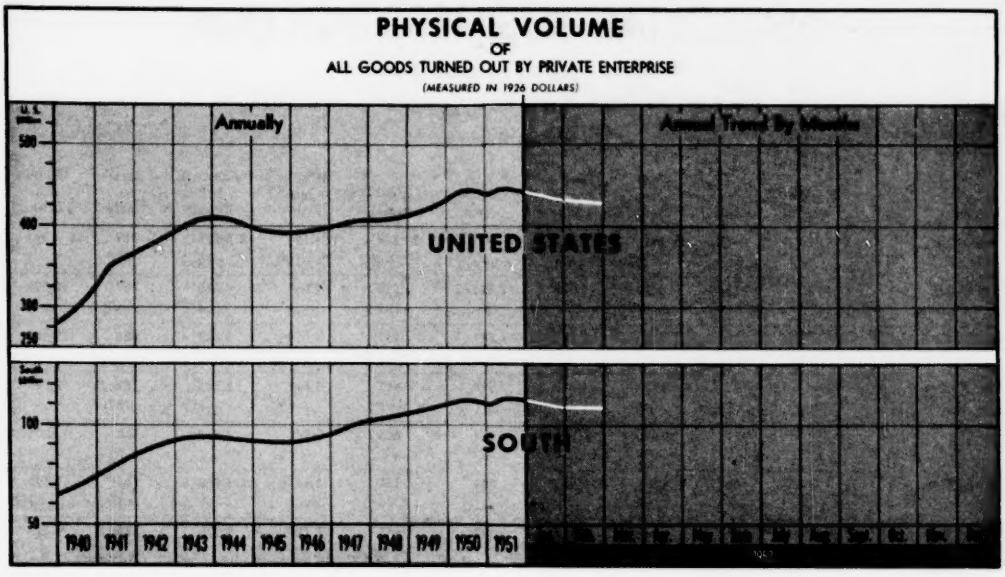
Greatest increase was scored by manufacturing corporations, working capital of which increased $2.7 billion.

Finance corporations gained $500 million, while all other industry groups showed moderate declines.

During the year corporation cash increased $2.1 billion, holdings of U. S. securities increased $600 million, and total current assets increased $15.8 billion. Total current liabilities rose by $13.3 billion.

Largest gain in any one item of current assets was a $9.3 billion gain in inventories, total of which stood at $60.7 at the end of the year.

(*Continued on page 9*)



(Continued from page 7)

Regional Indicators

Farm Marketings ($ Mil.)

	Feb. 1952	*Jan. 1952*	*Feb. 1951*
South	$ 508	$ 781	$ 467
Other States	$ 1,502	$ 1,838	$ 1,367
United States	$ 2,010	$ 2,619	$ 1,834

Construction ($ Mil.)

	Feb. 1952	*Jan. 1952*	*Feb. 1951*
South	$ 693	$ 734	$ 639
Other States	$ 1,280	$ 1,426	$ 1,294
United States	$ 1,973	$ 2,160	$ 1,933

Mineral Output ($ Mil.)

	Feb. 1952	*Jan. 1952*	*Feb. 1951*
South	$ 573	$ 574	$ 540
Other States	$ 489	$ 506	$ 495
United States	$ 1,062	$ 1,080	$ 1,035

Manufacturing ($ Mil.)

	Feb. 1952	*Jan. 1952*	*Feb. 1951*
South	$ 4,571	$ 4,621	$ 4,227
Other States	$16,017	$15,726	$15,314
United States	$20,588	$20,347	$19,541

National Indicators

	Feb. 1952	*Jan. 1952*	*Feb. 1951*
Personal Income ($ Bil.)	$ 257.1	$ 257.7	$ 245.5
Ave. Weekly Earnings (Mfg.)	$ 66.83	$ 67.08	$ 63.84
Consumer Credit ($ Mil.)	$ 19,763	$ 20,120	$ 19,533
All Inventories ($ Mil.)	$ 69,985	$ 70,218	$ 63,416
Mfg. Inventories ($ Mil.)	$ 42,079	$ 42,206	$ 34,657
Trade Inventories ($ Mil.)	$ 27,906	$ 28,012	$ 28,759
Bank Debits ($ Mil).	$114,051	$123,059	$101,437

	Feb. 1952	*Jan. 1952*	*Feb. 1951*
Ave. Weekly Hours (Mfg.)	40.8	40.9	40.9
Carloadings	2,886	2,828	2,700
Consumer Prices ('35-'39=100)	187.9	189.1	183.8
Retail Prices ('35-'39=100)	209.0	210.9	204.9
Wholesale Prices ('47-'49=100)	112.6	113.0	116.5
Construction Costs ('39=100)	240.9	240.9	234.8
Electric Output (mil. kw.=hrs.)	36,768	39,710	33,102

(Continued on page 10)

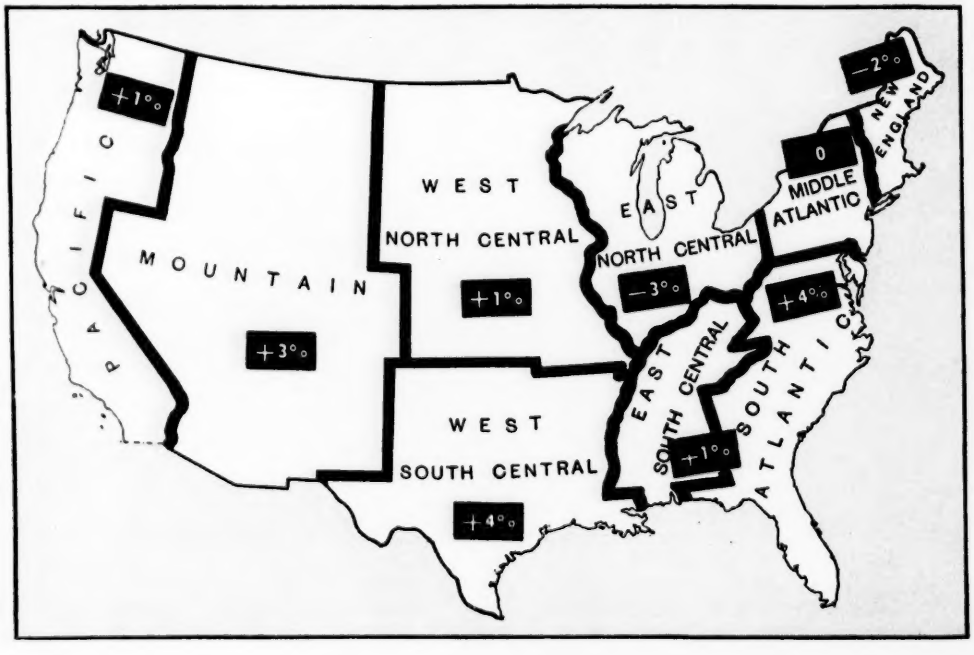
NATIONAL BUSINESS VOLUME

Business Volume by Regions ($ Million)

First 2 months 1952 with gain (or loss) over First 2 months 1951

(Continued from page 9)

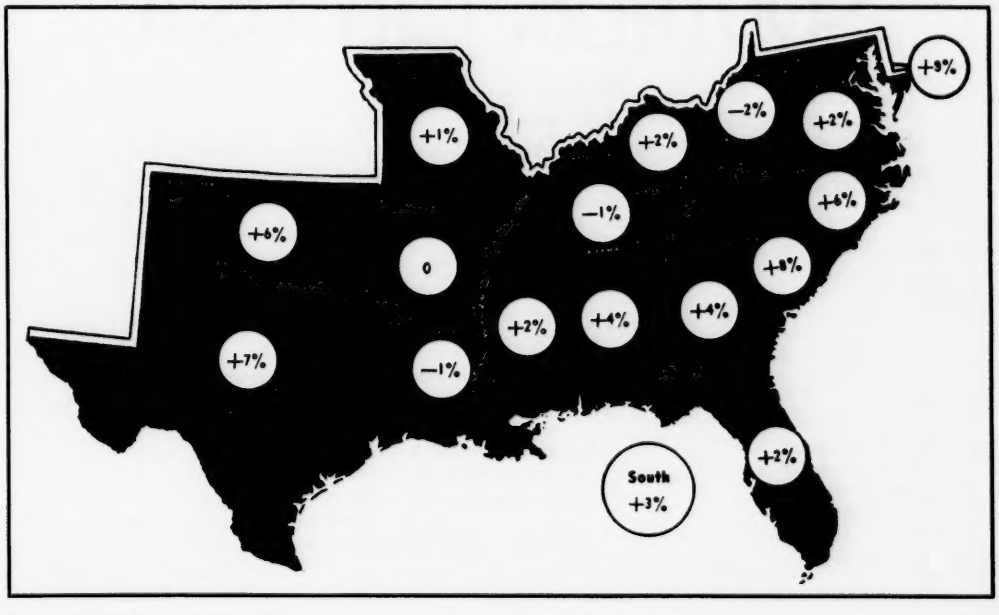
State	Farming	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Utilities	Finance	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Service Trade	Business Volume
New Eng.	$ 137	$ 8	$ 242	$ 3,048	$ 314	$ 384	$ 1,721	$ 1,518	$ 289	$ 7,661
	+7%	even	+9%	even	—3%	+3%	—10%	+2%	—2%	—2%
Mid. Atl.	328	233	803	10,022	1,433	1,525	9,567	4,625	1,467	30,003
	—2%	—3%	—2%	+1%	+4%	+3%	even	—4%	+6%	even
E. N. Cen.	933	180	774	12,282	1,221	947	7,018	5,022	1,086	29,463
	+4%	—3%	+9%	—1%	—2%	+3%	—8%	—2%	+2%	—3%
W. N. Cen.	1,364	157	320	3,141	587	412	3,612	2,240	389	12,222
	—1%	—3%	+8%	+9%	+1%	+1%	—4%	—1%	+2%	+1%
S. Atl.	452	221	701	4,126	709	504	2,948	2,814	528	13,003
	+12%	even	+15%	+4%	+2%	+5%	+1%	+2%	+3%	+4%
E. S. Cen.	374	148	208	1,643	289	171	1,443	1,108	214	5,598
	+3%	even	+1%	+2%	+2%	+2%	even	—1%	+5%	+1%
W. S. Cen.	510	753	446	2,569	562	347	2,120	2,028	378	9,713
	+15%	+1%	+4%	+11%	+3%	+10%	—3%	+5%	+2%	+4%
Mount.	358	236	166	619	238	115	695	769	153	3,349
	+18%	+4%	—2%	+9%	+9%	+6%	—5%	—1%	+11%	+3%
Pacif.	533	206	473	3,485	610	515	2,717	2,313	648	11,500
	+35%	—2%	—11%	+8%	+2%	+3%	—5%	—3%	+3%	+1%
U. S.	4,989	2,142	4,133	40,935	5,963	4,920	31,841	22,437	5,152	122,512
	+7%	even	+3%	+2%	+2%	+4%	—3%	—1%	+3%	even

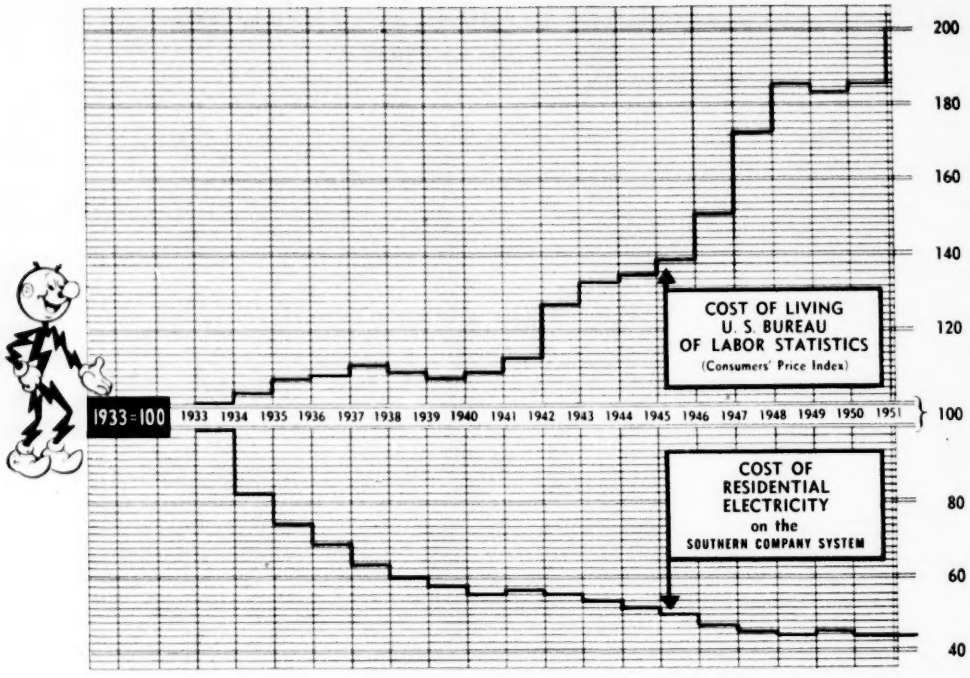


SOUTHERN BUSINESS VOLUME

Business Volume by States ($ Million)
First 2 months 1952 with gain (or loss) over First 2 months 1951

	Farming	*Mining*	*Construction*	*Manufacturing*	*Utilities*	*Finance*	*Wholesale Trade*	*Retail Trade*	*Service Trade*	*Business Volume*
Ala.	$ 58 +18%	$ 26 — 4%	$ 64 +12%	$ 475 + 5%	$ 80 + 8%	$ 50 + 8%	$ 277 + 2%	$ 272 even	$ 54 + 5%	$1,356 + 4%
Ark.	84 +23%	20 — 5%	34 — 3%	150 + 4%	44 — 4%	20 even	132 —12%	184 — 1%	30 + 5%	698 even
D. C.	—	—	42 — 5%	41 +13%	44 +10%	62 + 1%	250 + 1%	244 —13%	54 + 4%	737 — 3%
Fla.	111 even	12 even	119 — 1%	210 +11%	105 + 7%	84 + 3%	398 — 4%	473 + 3%	91 + 4%	1,603 + 2%
Ga.	83 +36%	6 even	83 — 3%	637 + 5%	102 + 2%	74 +15%	581 + 3%	373 + 1%	84 + 5%	2,023 + 4%
Ky.	158 + 9%	86 + 1%	50 +13%	489 even	85 + 3%	38 — 5%	380 + 3%	310 — 1%	56 + 5%	1,652 + 2%
La.	56 + 7%	128 +40%	63 —14%	449 + 1%	120 + 5%	57 +11%	329 —17%	327 + 5%	53 even	1,582 — 1%
Md.	37 + 8%	3 +10%	91 even	641 +12%	103 — 5%	83 + 1%	425 +11%	383 +11%	68 even	1,834 + 9%
Miss.	63 —16%	24 +14%	27 even	177 +14%	38 — 5%	20 even	171 + 4%	168 even	29 + 5%	717 + 2%
Mo.	163 — 5%	19 +18%	91 + 9%	947 + 5%	184 + 2%	143 + 3%	1,263 — 1%	631 + 1%	139 + 2%	3,580 + 1%
N. C.	68 +20%	4 even	131 +43%	1,055 even	100 + 3%	62 + 6%	555 + 7%	430 + 7%	78 + 2%	2,483 + 6%
Okla.	88 +29%	96 — 2%	56 + 3%	288 +20%	71 even	49 + 4%	290 + 4%	289 + 3%	61 + 5%	1,288 + 6%
S. C.	37 +42%	2 even	88 +95%	448 + 1%	40 + 5%	26 + 8%	172 + 6%	230 even	35 + 2%	1,078 + 8%
Tenn.	96 + 5%	14 even	67 —12%	499 — 2%	86 + 2%	62 + 1%	620 — 2%	360 even	73 + 1%	1,877 — 1%
Tex.	281 +10%	513 + 1%	291 + 8%	1,688 +13%	327 + 5%	222 +13%	1,372 + 1%	1,227 + 6%	236 + 3%	6,157 + 7%
Va.	72 — 8%	26 even	105 +26%	702 + 4%	120 + 4%	75 +10%	345 — 8%	398 + 2%	72 + 2%	1,915 + 2%
W. Va.	24 +14%	168 even	25 —17%	296 + 1%	76 even	24 — 7%	152 —13%	225 even	37 + 2%	1,027 — 2%
South	1,479 + 8%	1,147 + 2%	1,427 + 9%	9,192 + 6%	1,725 + 2%	1,151 + 6%	7,712 — 1%	6,524 + 2%	1,250 + 3%	31,607 + 3%





Here's how we're fighting inflation in SOUTHERN CITY U.S.A.

This is "Southern City," U.S.A. It's our way of expressing as a unit the vast Southeast area of 100,000 square miles and 6,300,000 people served by the four associated electric power companies of The Southern Company system.

★

Write the industrial development departments of any of the four operating companies for further information.

It looks as if almost everything is up except the cost of electricity in the home. And it's way down in Southern City, U.S.A.

The cost of electricity for residential use has been decreased in the face of a tremendous increase in the cost of living. This important advantage makes for better living in a region which still has plenty of room for industrial expansion.

New industry and modern, diversified farming go hand in hand in making Southern City, U.S.A., a better place to live and work. The four associated power companies of The Southern Company Group are helping build this new industrial empire by supplying electric power at reasonable rates.

The South and The Southern Company Group are both growing . . . together!

ALABAMA POWER COMPANY, Birmingham, Alabama
GEORGIA POWER COMPANY, Atlanta, Georgia
GULF POWER COMPANY, Pensacola, Florida
MISSISSIPPI POWER COMPANY, Gulfport, Mississippi
THE SOUTHERN COMPANY, Atlanta, Georgia

NEW AND EXPANDING PLANTS

COMPILED FROM REPORTS PUBLISHED IN THE DAILY CONSTRUCTION BULLETIN

ALABAMA

ALABAMA—Tennessee Coal & Iron Div. of U. S. Steel Co., A. B. Haswell, Vice-Pres. in Charge of Engineering, Fairfield, $500,000 for removal of silt from Bayview Reservoir.

ALABAMA—Tennessee Coal & Iron Div. of U. S. Steel Co., NPA allotment of materials for expansion at Birmingham, and dock construction at Mobile, cost $141,000,000.

ALABAMA—National Production Authority allotted materials for industrial construction during second quarter of 1952 to following firms: Lanett Bleachery & Dye Works, Lanett, $475,288, dyeing and setting duck and nylon; Courtalds, Inc., Saico, $25,000,000, staple fibre rayon; A. K. Adams & Co., Inc., Lanett, $475,288, dyeing and finishing heavy duck.

ALABAMA—National Production Authority allotted materials for industrial construction during second quarter of 1952 to following firms: Reynolds Metal Co., Listerhill, $2,250,000, aluminum rod; National Gypsum Co., Mobile, $18,207, wood fibre manufacturing; Stauffer Chemical Co., Saico, $2,300,000, carbon bisulphide; Borden Co., Demopolis, chemical division, $700,000, formaldehyde; Geigy Chemical Co., Inc., McIntosh, $1,250,000, DDT and 13 HC; Koppers Co., Woodward, $1,350,000, naphthalene and carbon pitch; Newport Industries, Inc., Bay Minette, $48,000, tall oil-fatty acids; Westinghouse Electric Corp., Reform, $1,600,000, electric light bulbs; W. C. Bullock, Inc., Birmingham, $765,000, brass; U. S. Steel Co., Jefferson County, $94,000, tin and black plate; Woodward Iron Co., Woodward, $415,000, steel; Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Gadsden, $304,800, pneumatic pontoons; W. J. Bullock, Inc., Birmingham, $765,000, brass and zinc.

ALABAMA—Defense Production Administration issued certificates of necessity for industrial expansion to following: Simms Brothers Towing Co., Mobile, $90,714, water transportation; Cleaners Hanger Co., Gadsden, $35,000, ordnance parts; Filtrol Corp., McIntosh, $864,340, $1,037,084 and $403,121, activated absorbents; Monsanto Chemical Co., Anniston, $211,000 tolylene diisocyanate; Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co., Birmingham, $73,170, benzene; Reynolds Alloys Co., Listerhill, $309,625, aluminum sheet and foil; Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Co., Bessemer, $506,533, freight cars; Warren Petroleum Corp., Mobile, $40,196, dock services; Alabama Grain Elevator Co., Mobile, $1,917,801, grain storage; Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Gadsden, $286,060, military truck tires.

BIRMINGHAM — Birmingham Realty Co., $400,000 Frigidaire Plant Building, 6th Ave. & 31st St., N., to be leased to Frigidaire Sales Corp. Miller, Martin & Lewis, Title Guarantee Bldg., Archts.

BIRMINGHAM — Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, sprinkler system, Goodyear District Bldg. Horace M. Weaver & Co., 2917 Highland Ave., Birmingham, Archts.

BIRMINGHAM — Jefferson Brick & Supply Co., office building. Charles H. McCauley, Jackson Bldg., Archts.

BIRMINGHAM — Nakos Realty Co., 23,284 coffee manufacturing plant, 12th St. bet. 2nd & 3rd Aves. N. Martin J. Lide, Brown-Marx Bldg., Archt.

BIRMINGHAM — Southern Metal Treatment Co., 3716 Tenth Ave., $47,500 plant.

CAMP HILL — Wolf-Knit, Inc., William E. Wolfe, Pres., P. O. Box 336, to manufacture novelty sportswear and underwear.

FAIRFIELD—Tennessee Coal & Iron, Div. U. S. Steel Co., office building. Shaw & Renneker, 2021 Sixth Ave., N., Birmingham, Archts.

FLORALA — Florala Telephone Co. has REA loan of $175,000 for modern dial service.

FLORENCE — J. T. Flagg Knitting Co., $250,000 bleaching, dyeing and finishing plant.

GADSDEN — Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., C. R. Howard, Engineering Div., Akron, Ohio, plant addition. McGeorge-Hargett & Assoc., Cleveland, Ohio, Archts.

McINTOSH — Mathieson Alabama Chemical Corp., has NPA allotment of $11,120,000 for chlorine and caustic soda plant. Also plan surphuric acid plant, and were allocated $717,000 for this purpose.

RAMER — Montgomery County Telephone Co. has REA loan of $125,000 for expansion in Montgomery and Crenshaw counties.

SYLACAUGA — Avondale Mills, Inc., to air condition office building, $35,250.

ARKANSAS

ARKANSAS — National Production Authority allotted materials for industrial construction during second quarter of 1952 to following firms: Aluminum Company of America, Bauxite, $53,800, refined aluminum ore; Reynolds Metals Co., Bauxite, $2,134,000, aluminum; Reynolds Metals Co., Gum Springs, $56,500,000, primary aluminum pig; Victor Metal Products Corp., Newport, $1,850,000, collapsible tubes; Harding Glass Co., Fort Smith, $2,163,207, flat drawn sheet glass; Crossett Chemical Co., Crossett, $165,000, tall oil.

BATESVILLE—Westmoreland Manganese Corp., O. E. Sellers, Pres., signed $4,500,000 contracts with Defense Materials Procurement Administration, Washington, D. C. for plant.

CUMBERLAND — Potomac Electric Co. plans additional $62,000,000 expenditure through 1954, on top of $83,000,000 outlay in last five years.

GLENWOOD — Indianapolis Glove Co., $500,000 branch factory.

New and Expanding Plants Reported in April—177

Total for First Four Months of 1952 608

First Four Months of 1951 791

HOT SPRINGS — Westinghouse Electric Corp., incandescent bulb manufacturing plant at Lake Catherine; cost approx. $6,000,000. NPA approval.

JONES MILL — General Motors, C. M. Jessup, Gen. Mgr. of Fabricast Div., has NPA approval for $3,000,000 plant on 40-acre tract N. of Rock Island Railroad.

MENA — Marlow Pump Co., Ridgewood, N. J., may locate branch plant.

STAMPS — Arkansas Power & Light Co. plans 2-year construction program at Harvey Couch generating plant.

FLORIDA

FLORIDA — Defense Production Administration issued certificates of necessity for industrial expansion to following: Havana Canning Co., Havana, $15,000, storage of canned foods for armed services; Banks Metal & Auto Parts, St. Petersburg, $23,233, scrap iron and tin; Merrill-Stevens Dry Dock & Repair Co., Jacksonville, $151,201, ship repair; Gulf Atlantic Transportation Co., Jacksonville, $64,410, water transportation.

FLORIDA — National Production Authority allotted materials for industrial construction during second quarter of 1952 to following firms: General Portland Cement Co., Tampa, $3,000,000, Portland cement; Lehigh Portland Cement Co., Bunnell, $11,062,290, cement; Arizona Chemical Co., Panama City, $1,000,000, chemicals-sulphate turpentine; E. I. duPont de Nemours Co., Pensacola, $84,414,000, nylon project; Naco Fertilizer Co., Fort Pierce, $650,000, farm fertilizer; St. Regis Paper Co., Pensacola, $2,466,878, paper bags; Superior Electrical Industries, Hollywood, $1,200,000, transformers; Container Corporation of America, Fernandina, $4,100,000, Kraft container board; St. Regis Paper Co., Cantonment, $10,000,000, Kraft paper; The Buckeye-Cellulose Corp., Foley, $28,979,000, dissolving wood pulp; Hudson Pulp & Paper Corp., Palatka, $618,300, converting of Kraft paper; St. Joe Paper Co., Port St. Joe, Kraft paper and paper board; Rayonier, Inc., Fernandina, $248,480, purified wood cellulose; St. Regis Kraft Corp., Eastport, $16,750,000, Kraft paper; E. I. duPont de Nemours Co., Pensacola, $84,414,000, nylon fiber.

DADE COUNTY — Kensington Realty Co., manufacturing building, N.W. 75th St. & 21st Ave. Wm. E. Kittle, 1233 Lincoln Road, Miami Beach, Archt.

DADE COUNTY — Lawn-Lite Co., manufacturing building, 7440 N.W. 24th Ave., $83,110.

DANIA — Collot Supply, Inc., $39,400 factory. Edward A. MacKay & Frederick A. Gibbs, 927 W. 41st St., Miami Beach, Archts.

FOLEY — Proctor & Gamble Co., Buckeye Cellulose Corp., subsidiary, $20,000,000 cellulose pulp mill.

FORT LAUDERDALE — Bond Plumbing Supply, 531 N.W. 1st Ave., plans warehouse. Courtney Stewart, 1140 Bayview Drive, Coral Ridge, Archt.

HIALEAH — Miami Window Corp., 5200 N.W. 37th Ave., Miami, factory building, 780 S.E. 12th Ave., $56,280.

HIALEAH — North American Milk Industries, Inc., 3436 S.W. 8th St., Miami, $45,600 bottling and processing plant, vicinity of W. 21st St. & 9th Ave. LeRoy K. Albert, 251 Alhambra Circle, Coral Gables, Archt.

HIALEAH — United Wholesale Butchers, 50 N.W. 14th St., slaughter house addition, 2851 W. Fourth Ave., $35,000.

JACKSONVILLE — Southern States Oil Co., $250,000,000 expansion of storage facilities.

MIAMI — Simon Brauner, 7371 N.E. Miami Court, warehouse, 80-90 N.E. 74th St. Martin M. Wohl, 106 N. Young Circle, Hollywood, Archt.

MIAMI — Essay Corp. plans warehouse. Joseph J. DeBrita, 12307 NE., 6th Ave., North Miami, Archt.

MIAMI — Henry Wolfson, 2264 S.W. 16th Terrace, warehouse, 2065 N.W. 7th Ave., $40,600. Lester Avery, 123 N.W. 12th Ave., Archt.

MIAMI — Weathermaster Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Opa-Locka Naval Air Station, $126,400 warehouse, N.W. 58th St. & 37th Ave. Watson & Deutschman, 602 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Archts.

TAMPA — Board of Directors of Peninsular Telephone Co., Carl D. Brorein, Pres., plans $6,000,000 construction during 1952.

GEORGIA

GEORGIA — National Production Authority allotted materials for industrial construction during second quarter of 1952 to following firms: Hercules Powder Co., Brunswick, $1,076,000, chemicals; Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Cartersville, $2,889,417, weaving rayon fabric; Hercules Powder Co., Brunswick, $833,400, insecticides, rosins, etc., and $873,800, rosins, turpentine, etc.; St. Marys Kraft Corp., St. Marys, $1,842,464, unbleached sulphate wood pulp; Dundee Mills, Griffin, $1,343,500, turkish toweling and corduroy; Simmons Plating Co., Atlanta, $1,283,604, plating and ordnance; Taylor-Colquitt Co., Waycross, $1,107,300, creosoted crosstics; Merck and Co., Inc., Albany, $1,050,000, sulfanilamide; Atlanta Envelope Co., Atlanta, $275,000, stationery; Yates Bleachery, Flintston, $129,000, cotton goods; Clark Thread Co., Albany, $130,000, spools.

GEORGIA — Defense Production Administration issued certificates of necessity for industrial expansion to following: Cox Foundry & Machine Co., Atlanta, $138,750, parts for military and defense supporting items; Macon Iron & Paper Stock Co., Macon, $34,850, scrap iron; American Cyanamid Co., Savannah, $13,875,000, titanium dioxide; Refrigerated Transport Co., Inc., Fulton, $105,000, storage of perishable foods.

ALBANY — Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., Flint River Plant building on U. S. Highway 19.

ATLANTA — Armour Fertilizer Works, $21,470 plant. John W. Cherry, Atlanta, Archt.

ATLANTA — Plantation Pipe Line Co., Charles R. Younts, Pres., expansion program.

BRUNSWICK—Hercules Powder Co., plant expansion and conversion.

ELIJAY — Peerless Textiles, Inc., four identical plant buildings, $1,000,000 each.

GRIFFIN — Dundee Mills, Inc., J. M. Cheatham, Pres., 3-story textile mill; est. cost $1,343,000.

(*Continued on page* 14)

NEW AND EXPANDING PLANTS

(*Continued from page* 13)

HAWKINSVILLE — Opelika Manufacturing Corp., Opelika, Ala., mill addition. Robert & Co., Assocs., 96 Poplar St., N.W., Atlanta. Archts.-Engrs.

PORT WENTWORTH, BR. SAVANNAH—Southern Paperboard Corp., has NPA approval for Liner Board addition; cost approx. $4,970,000.

ST. MARY'S — St. Mary's Railroad Co. has DPA authority to expand service, at $139,319.

SAVANNAH — Atlantic Refining Co., has DPA authority for $337,895 expansion.

SAVANNAH — Union Bag & Paper Corp., Alexander Calder, Pres., has NPA approval for $20,017,000 expansion program.

KENTUCKY

CATLETTSBURG—Ashland Oil & Refining Co., extensive additions and improvements.

LOUISIANA

LOUISIANA — National Production Authority granted certificates to following: Alexander Shipyard, Inc., New Orleans, $258,483, water transportation; Oil Transport Co., Inc., New Orleans, $111,561, water transportation; H. G. Koch-Mittle M. Ellis, partnership, $52,000, water transportation; Twenty Grand, Inc., Morgan City, $70,000 and $50,000; Hercules Petroleum Corp., Gibsland, $299,698, military truck tires; Mathieson Chemical Corp., Lake Charles, $411,000; Delta Chemical Corp., Buras, $8,892,200, nitrogen.

BATON ROUGE — Naugatuck Chemical Div. of U. S. Rubber Co., $1,500,000 for expansion of synthetic rubber production.

CHALMETTE — Kaiser Aluminum Corp. Plant, one-story addition to construction office and alterations to and enlarging engineers office.

LAKE CHARLES—Borden Co. 1500 Ryan St., alterations and additons, $38,423. Dunn & Quinn, 1735 South St., Archts.

LAKE CHARLES — Columbia-Southern Chemical Corp., C. K. Ballard, Works Mgr., $3,000,000 expansion program.

LAKE CHARLES — W. J. Gayle & Sons, $60,000 addition to rice dryer.

NEW ORLEANS — The American Cyanamid Co., Howard Houston, Vice-Pres., New York, acquired land for site of $47,000,000 nitrogen plant.

NEW ORLEANS— Delta Gas Corp., $7,000,000 chemical plant, Wyatt C. Hedrick, 5201 Fannin, Houston, Tex., Archt-Engr.

NEW ORLEANS—Motion Picture Advertising Service Co., Inc., C. W. Johnson, 1032 Carondelet St., remodel building, 714-16 Howard Ave. Rathbone DeBuys, 1514 Calhoun St., Archt.

NEW ORLEANS—Otis W. Sharp & Son, Inc., 2401 Rousseau St., Contractor, to remodel first floor building 232 Canal St. Theodore L. Perrier, 740 Poydras St., Archt.

PLAQUEMINES PARISH—Oronite Chemical Co., $1,190,000 expansion program.

PONTE A LA HACHE—Sid Richardson Gasoline Co. plans $19,000,000 ammonia plant.

SHREVEPORT—Ralston Purina Co., $1,000,000 mill.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE—Comfort Spring Corp., M. J. Rymland, Pres., 1603 E. Fairmount Ave., plant addition, Hollins Ferry Road and the B. & O. R.R.

BALTIMORE — Continental Oil Co., retaining wall, $10,000; two tanks, 3441 Fairfield Road, $25,000.

BALTIMORE—The Ellicott Machine Corp., $20,000 siding and wall, 1611 Bush St.

BALTIMORE — The General Automatic Products Corp., Claude W. Schafer, Pres., 2300 Sinclair Lane, one-story building at Dundalk location.

BALTIMORE — General Plumbing Supply Co., 919 E. Lombard St., $60,000 office and warehouse, 1829 Edison Highway. Finney, Walcott & Assocs., 320 W. 24th St., Archts.

BALTIMORE — Lord Baltimore Laundry, garage, 3710 E. Baltimore St. Lawrence A. Menefee, 423 N. Charles St., Archt.

BALTIMORE — Maryland Clothing Manufacturers, Inc., office, showroom and manufacturing plant, Madison St. & Ellwood Ave. J. E. Moxley, 1722 Ellamont St., Archt.

BALTIMORE — McCormick & Co., Inc., lobby alterations, Light & Barre Sts. Edwin Tunis, Reisterstown, Md., Archt.

BALTIMORE — Middlestadt Machine Co., $30,000 storage building, 4210 Chestnut Ave.

BALTIMORE — National Brewery Co., Conkling & O'Donnell Sts., $50,000 warehouse, 3801 Dillon St. H. H. Moulton, 117 Oak Drive, Catonsville, Archt.

CURTIS BAY — Davison Chemical Corp., 101 N. Charles St., Baltimore, consolidated warehouse.

DUNDALK — Industrial Development Co., 2300 Sinclair Lane, $150,000 pump house and factory, Saintsbury Road.

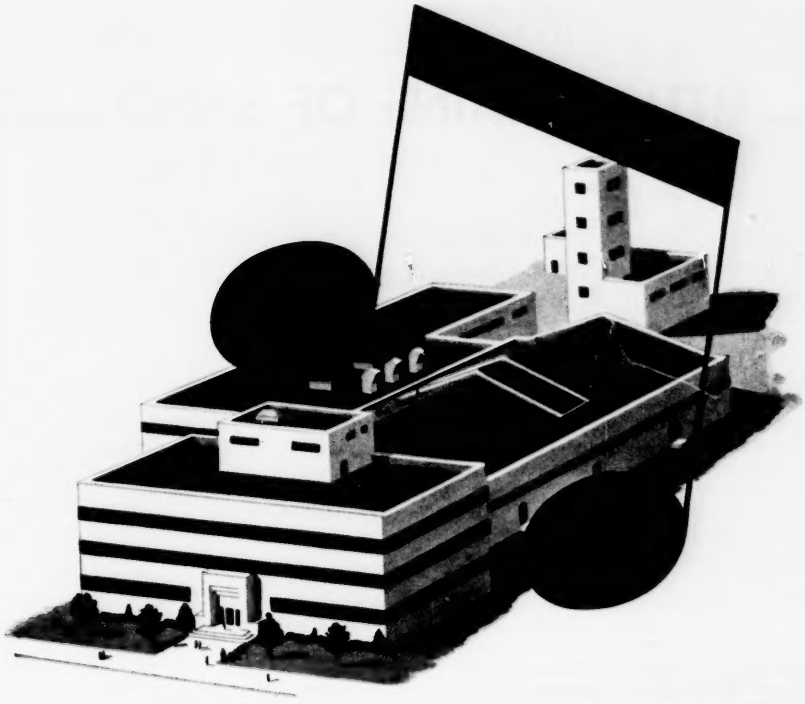
HAGERSTOWN—Four subsidiaries of Potomac Edison Co. ask Power Commission to approve merger.

SALISBURY—Wayne Pump Co., Wm. H. Bateman, Pres., moving headquarters at Fort Wayne, Ind., and plant at Delta, Ohio, to 30,000 sq. ft. factory building on College Ave.

MISSISSIPPI

MISSISSIPPI — National Production Authority allotted materials for industrial construction during second quarter of 1952 to following firms: The Flinkote Co., Meridian, $152,876, insulation board; Spencer Chemical Co., Vicksburg, $13,958,000, ammonia, nitric acid; Southern Naval Stores, Columbia, $1,366,000, rosin, turpentine, pine oil; National Chemical Corp., Yazoo City, $7,122,466, anhydrous ammonia; Hercules Powder Co., Hattiesburg, $701,543, paramenthans, hydroperoxide; Thikol Corp., Moss Point, $1,000,000, thiokol; Rockwell Manufacturing Co., Tupelo, $1,315,491, machine tools; International Paper Co., Natchez, $22,233,968, bleached dissolving pulp; City of Greenville, $8,000,000, carpets, duck and blankets; Coue Finishing Co., Greenville, $400,000, textile goods; Board of Supervisors of Monroe County, $800,000, synthetic textile fabrics; Great Southern Box Co., Lucedale, box containers; City of Meridian, $3,200,000, twills, drills, jeans & cloth.

(*Continued on page* 59)



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THEY'RE not "tall tales" — the amazing things you hear about the Southland these days. Big things *are* happening down Dixie way.

Southern industry *is* on the march. Industrial development in the South *is* at an all-time peak.

Today the "song of the South" is the enthusiastic chatter of riveting guns as new factories go up. It's the steady hum of countless machines turning out manufactured products of all kinds.

This is the music of modern Dixie. Come down and listen to it. Come down and *see!*

"Look Ahead — Look South!"

Harry A. DeButts
President

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LOOK AHEAD

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The Southern Serves the South

LITTLE GRAINS OF SAND

"Little drops of water, little grains of sand,

Make the mighty ocean, and the pleasant land."

Why Can't We? Finance Minister Douglas Abbott of Canada produced his new budget last month. In contrast to ours, this budget not only balances but it contains tax reductions as well. Included in it are a 6 per cent drop in the income tax, and reductions ranging up to 50 per cent in some excises. But this isn't all. Our northern neighbor has another surprise for us. The Canadian dollar, often scorned by people in this country, is now worth more than our own.

Chicanery and its Smokescreen. In a message from President Truman read to the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association by Interior Secretary Oscar Chapman recently, President Truman says the utilities are trying to "block the rural electric cooperatives in Missouri from tying together steam and hydro plants that will result in more power at lower cost." As a matter of fact these Missouri co-ops are using REA loans to build the steam plants and transmission lines for lease to Interior's Southwestern Power Administration in direct violation of the will of Congress which refused to appropriate funds to Southwestern Power Administration for this purpose and ordered Interior to sell the power to the utilities or make contracts with them for its transmission over their lines. This is a clear case of a deliberate attempt to kill the private utilities, who are fighting back in the courts and by newspaper advertisements.

> If we have government by the whims of men instead of by law, none of us are safe from the changing whims or the changing men.

". . . but You Cant Make Him Drink." When the consequences of the actions of government designed to favor special pressure groups appear in the form of rising prices, additional legislation is demanded, and passed, so that the same government which is engineering the inflation may theoretically prevent it from taking effect. What it actually does, of course, is merely to let the rise continue through the application of various cost and profit calculations and other formulas which are given the trick name of "stabilization."

But in one respect the free market cannot be touched by the bungling hands of the socialistically inclined state. Not even the most monolithic dictatorship has yet invented a way to make the consumer buy when he doesn't want to. Once he begins to turn thumbs down, as he has in recent months, the government's cost-boosting efforts merely make him more stubborn.

Softening Markets. Symptoms of world price deflation are cropping up in growing abundance these days. Journalists encounter them on continent after continent. With talk of spiraling inflation still being widely mouthed here in America these deflationary symptoms are getting close attention from many sober econmoists. Several factors appear behind this world pattern of price easing. For one, world production of physical goods, with World War II nearly seven years past, is high. For another, many prices were shoved way out of line on the up-side by post-Korea, global scare buying. For a third, super-high taxes in many lands are sapping the public buying power.

Words of Caution. Every student of the business cycle has recognized that serious depressions occur only when the economy is first unduly and artificially stimulated during a preceding boom. At present rearmament has produced a very rapid increase in Government spending on a scale never encountered before in peacetime, and a record volume of plant and equipment spending. Under the spur of huge defense orders and the amortization privilege, industry has greatly accelerated expansion of capacity. This means that the economy will emerge from the rearmament period with a vastly increased productive capacity and a level, if not a declining, volume of defense orders to supplement civilian demands. Unless civilian demand expands in the post-rearmament epoch, to offset a stabilization or decline in defense spending, a depression of serious proportions could develop.

Justification? Ever since President Washington issued his neutrality proclamation in the war between

(*Continued on page 22*)

IT'S good business to anticipate emergencies—to have *first aid* always on hand when a serious situation arises.

In case of fire, the Crest Manufacturing Company of Edgefield, South Carolina, relies on an automatic sprinkler system backed by a Horton* elevated water tank to prevent serious damage to plant facilities. This job-tested combination stands ready 24 hours a day—7 days a week with a dependable supply of water that can be instantly brought into play. *And most important,* the complete operation—the opening of the sprinkler heads and the flow of water—is automatic.

Horton elevated water tanks for fire protection are built in standard capacities from 15,000 to 500,000 gallons with ellipsoidal bottoms—and 500,000 to 3,000,000 gallons with radial-cone bottoms. Horton Watherspheres are built in standard capacities from 25,000 to 250,000 gallons.

Regardless of design—all Horton elevated tanks providing gravity water pressure for automatic sprinkler systems are built in accordance with the requirements of either the National Board of Fire Underwriters, the Inspection Department of the Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, or the Factory Insurance Association.

Complete information may be obtained by writing our nearest office. There is no obligation on your part. Please include capacity, height to bottom, and location, and type of insurance carried.

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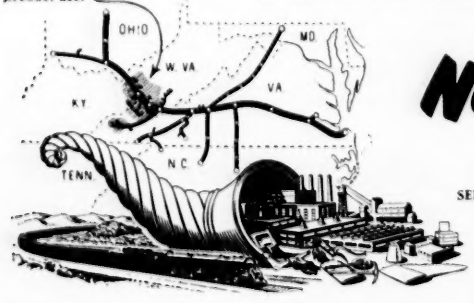
If you want your factory close by an abundant supply of the finest all-purpose Bituminous coal available, mined in the center of Norfolk and Western territory, and still within a 500-mile radius of major national markets . . . locate it in *The Land of Plenty.** GOOD plant sites are available here, offering you the man-made and natural industrial advantages essential to efficient production and distribution.

One of the nation's leading coal-carriers, the Norfolk and Western has spent and is spending millions of dollars to provide the finest coal-handling facilities that money can buy. Modern, powerful steam locomotives, thousands of sturdy steel cars, grade A roadbed, over a century of experience, efficient and strategically located yards, great piers at the Port of Norfolk, capable of handling over $1\frac{1}{2}$ million tons per month . . . plus trained specialists, including combustion engineers who always are at your service . . . are distinct advantages for coal using industries in *The Land of Plenty*.

If you use coal in your business, let the Norfolk and Western show you exactly what the *Land of Plenty* offers your SPECIFIC type of manufacture. Write the Industrial and Agricultural Dept., Drawer B-507, Norfolk and Western Railway, Roanoke, Virginia. Your inquiry will be held in strictest confidence, and you can depend upon the information we supply.



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ALL TO BRING YOU BANANAS

From its headquarters in New Orleans, STANDARD FRUIT AND STEAMSHIP CORPORATION—the nation's second largest grower, importer and distributor of bananas—operates a far-flung commercial empire.

On vast holdings of fertile lands in Honduras and other Latin American countries, the Company has installed railroads, irrigation systems, cold storage plants, research stations and a host of other modern improvements—all for the economical growing and handling of bananas.

From these foreign lands, bananas are shipped by the Company's fleet of refrigerated vessels to three U. S. ports of entry, New Orleans, Charleston and New York. Thence they find their way—aided by the Company's district sales offices—into grocery stores throughout the country and into millions of American homes.

Standard Fruit and Steamship Corporation is constantly striving to improve the quality of its popular product. The latest achievement of its researchers is the Golden Beauty, a new type of banana which gives promise of immunity to that dread scourge of banana growers, Panama disease.

Among the more glamorous phases of Standard's activities are the tropical cruises offered by its combination passenger and cargo vessels. These cruises, synchronized with the Company's regular banana operations, have become so popular with vacationers that bookings must be made well in advance of sailing dates.

Standard Fruit and Steamship Corporation was incorporated 29 years ago, but dates its origin from 1905, when its predecessor, Vaccaro Bros. and Company, was founded. Now, with the demand for bananas growing with an expanding population and further stimulated by the increasing realization of the tropical fruit's high nutritive value, Standard looks confidently ahead.

Capital Funds Available

Does your company need additional capital funds to keep pace with the rapid expansion of American industry? Could your company profitably use more long-term money for working capital, plant expansion or new equipment?

If the answer is "yes", we invite you to discuss your problem with us. As investment bankers, we are in the business of supplying capital funds.

We shall be glad to analyze your particular situation with you to determine how much new capital your company needs . . . whether this additional capital should be raised through the issuance of common stock, preferred stock, mortgage bonds or debentures . . . whether the securities can best be sold by means of a public offering or a private placement. In short, we will give your individual case the individual attention it deserves.

We are equipped with the experience, manpower and resources to provide capital funds to well established companies. During the past 20 years we have supplied capital funds to sound corporations throughout the nation. In 1951 alone we participated as an underwriter in $2,020,612,653 of new issues of corporate and municipal securities. Our participation in this huge total was $81,072,738. These figures speak for themselves.

If you are faced with the problem of raising additional capital funds for your company, we invite you to call at any of our branch offices for further information, or to 'phone us at LD-97 in Nashville to arrange an appointment.

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LITTLE GRAINS OF SAND

(*Continued from page* 16)

France and Great Britain in 1793, Presidents have been doing things that neither the Constitution nor the laws gave them any authority to do. They have created new government agencies without specific authority, ordered blockades, dispatched troops abroad, spent money without appropriations, closed banks and—before this—seized private property.

Almost invariably such extra-legal acts have precipitated an uproar. But so far, the Presidents involved have emerged unscratched from all the hubbub, while the Presidency itself emerged with increased power. Only in the case of President Johnson was an impeachment drawn for extra-legal acts, and it failed of conviction. It is on the basis of precedent, and not on formal law, that the government bases much of its case for President Truman's right to seize the steel plants in the name of the government.

Law & Men. Over the centuries, free men have fought for government by law. The reason is that under government by law bad laws can exist only so long as free men permit them; they can be changed peaceably when the free men choose. While the laws exist, even the bad ones, men know how to order their lives and within the framework of the law can make themselves secure in their possessions and in their lives; the laws protect them not only from injury by their fellow citizens but also from the power of the state. Even the state cannot take their liberty by prison nor their possessions by decree except for a cause and by a method which the free men have themselves agreed upon in advance and made the law.

Under a government by men there may be justice, if the men are just; there may be wise governing, if the men are wise. But what is just and what is wise is a decision alone of the men who have the power to govern. So long as men are governed by men the governing depends upon the nature of the men who govern.

Free men have fought for government by law for the ultimate reason that under government by men the men outside the government cease to be free. And ceasing to be free, they are no longer safe.

For a century and a half this country has fought to be a country governed by law. Its founders fought a bloody war to make it so; since then millions of the old world have fled here from the governments of men in the belief that it is so.

—*Wall Street Journal*

Sneak Play. A bill was introduced in Congress early last month with this title: "To authorize works for development and furnishing of water supplies for waterfowl management, Lower San Joaquin Valley, Central Valley project, California, and for other purposes." This sounds like a mild little thing, providing some water for ducks to swim around in but in these "other purposes" the bill re-authorizes the entire Central Valley Project, and specifically says that the proj-

(*Continued on page* 24)

COAL serves you in a hundred ways

Electricity to run your home—steel to build your refrigerator and car—power to help manufacture millions of products that make our living standard the world's highest—all these depend on *bituminous* coal! Indeed, every hour of the day, coal contributes in a hundred ways to your convenience and comfort!

So it's important to everyone that America's coal industry is the world's most efficient—that America has enough coal in the ground to supply all the heat, light, and power we need for centuries to come!

Are you responsible for choosing a fuel to generate power in a factory—to heat a home or other building? Then consider the many important advantages of *bituminous* coal!

DOWN-TO-EARTH FACTS ABOUT COAL!

- Lowest-priced fuel almost everywhere!
- Labor costs are cut with modern boilers and automatic handling equipment!
- Easiest and safest to store *of all fuels!*
- America's vast reserves make coal's supply always dependable!
- Dependable supply assures price stability!
- A progressive industry strives constantly to deliver an ever better product at the lowest possible price!

BITUMINOUS COAL INSTITUTE

A Department of National Coal Association, Washington, D. C.

FOR ECONOMY AND DEPENDABILITY

YOU CAN COUNT ON COAL!

LITTLE GRAINS OF SAND

(Continued from page 22)

ect can do these things: Improve navigation, control floods, regulate the flow of the river, store and deliver water, do whatever construction the Secretary of the Interior desires for reclamation of lands, reclaim arid and semi-arid lands on Indian reservations, and generate and sell electric energy.

Just water for ducks!

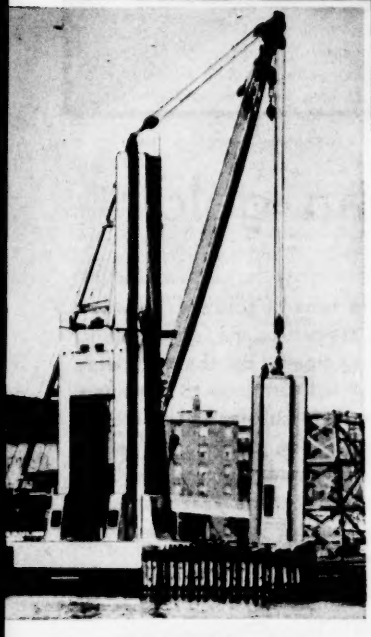
Catching Down. We see by the papers that in New York dollar bills of the late Confederacy are selling for 10 cents U.S. currency. Yankee psychologists, of course, put this down as another fad phenomenon, like the hoisting of the Stars and Bars from auto radio antennas. This is probably true, but the quaint thought occurs to us that perhaps the Confederate dollar, as any economist will agree, isn't catching up with the Union's money, but it could be that the Union money is just catching down with the Confederate. The Union, too, has lately had a bit of inflation and, while we have a long way to go, the Union government seems to have got around to some of the same fiscal policies as Jeff Davis.

Inevitable. One of the most stubborn rearguard actions against inflation has been fought by the nation's privately managed electric utilities, whose rates on the average last year were 6 per cent below those of 1939. Now, however, the price spiral, aided and abetted by higher taxes has caught up with them. Over 40 utilities last year were granted rate increases by their state regulatory commissions. This year more than a score of utilities are expected to seek similar relief. The U. S. electric power industry is planning one of the greatest expansions in its history during the next few years. Higher rates will help pay part of the tremendous cost involved, as well as protect the investment of the industry's patient security-holders.

Federal Reserve Policy. Ever since the Federal Reserve System was established, formulation and administration of credit control policies have been the function of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and its predecessor Federal Reserve Board. Even the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, advocate of governmental centralization that he was, sponsored the elimination of the Secretary of the Treasury from membership in the Federal Reserve Board in the Banking Act of 1935.

Now the subcommittee, headed by Representative Wright Patman, again raises the basic issue as to whether we shall have an independent Federal Reserve System, or one dominated by the Treasury, whether credit control policies should be formulated by an autonomous body in the long-range interests of the nation's economy as a whole, or whether these policies should be dictated by the Treasury or some other executive department or agency concerned with public debt management or full employment.

WORLD'S LONGEST GIRDER LIFT SPAN



Erecting a section of one of the two lift span towers for the new Harlem River Pedestrian Lift Bridge.

Plans and specifications by Triborough Bridge & Tunnel Authority. O. H. Amman, Consulting Engineer. Fabrication and erection of steelwork by American Bridge.

...another one for the record by AMERICAN BRIDGE

The Triborough Bridge & Tunnel Authority's new pedestrian lift bridge over the Harlem River has the longest girder lift span in the world. The 4-span, 956-ft. long bridge provides access from East 103rd Street to Wards Island, New York.

Consisting of two silicon-steel plate girders fabricated into a single lift span 312 ft., 2¼ in. long, 10 ft. deep, and weighing 315 tons, the main span of this interesting bridge is also the longest simply supported girder span in the U.S.A.

Swung 55 ft. above the river and supported by two 174 ft. high towers, this unusual span has a lift of 80 ft. to provide clearance of at least 135 ft. above water.

1,900 tons of steel were used in the entire bridge, including the Manhattan ramp approach and was fabricated and erected by American Bridge. This project is another example of American Bridge versatility and the kind of job you can expect when you make use of our half century of bridge building experience.

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UNITED STATES STEEL

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. . . more important than gold!

The most important metal today is not the tons of gold buried at Ft. Knox!

Far more important are the millions of tons of iron and steel scrap so desperately needed to make new steel. All scrap, actual and potential, needs to be gathered up and channeled to the steel producing plants-NOW, today, tomorrow and tomorrow. So long as the steel industry is called upon to produce two million and more tons of ingot steel per week, it must have one million and more tons of scrap each week.

Steel producers are getting the iron ore, limestone and coal they need. But the scrap situation is critical and will continue to be so until inventories are built up substantially.

As a user of steel--as one interested in seeing that America's rearmament program is not too little and too late--you can do your part to see that your community and your business keep scrap moving toward the mills.

YOUR SCRAP IS NEEDED — YOUNGSTOWN

The Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company

General Offices--Youngstown 1, Ohio
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MANUFACTURERS OF CARBON ALLOY AND YOLOY STEELS

The steel industry is using all its resources to produce more steel, but it needs your help and needs it now. Turn in your scrap, through your regular sources, at the earliest possible moment.

"What Enriches the South Enriches the Nation"

Tax Limitation

The 16th amendment to the Constitution opened the door and made possible unlimited, confiscatory taxation by the Federal Government and paved the way for the creeping socialism that we have been experiencing since 1933.

An attempt to stem this socialistic tide and curb the profligacy of paternalistic bureaucrats is now being made in both Houses of Congress. A Constitutional Amendment has been introduced in the House by Representative Reed and in the Senate by Senator Dirksen which fixes a 25% maximum on personal and corporation income taxes, with an absolute prohibition against any federal inheritance or gift taxes. The 25% limitation may be increased to as high as 40%, in peace times, by a three-fourths vote of all the members of both Houses, and may be set aside entirely in case of war, upon a three-fourths vote of both branches of Congress.

Popular sentiment overwhelmingly seems to favor this amendment. Three years ago, a Gallup poll showed that only 25% of American citizens believed federal tax rates were too high. In 1951 this had increased to 52% and the 1952 poll shows 71%. However, popular sentiment has small effect unless and until it becomes vocal and dynamic. Consequently, it is important that the 71% of voters who oppose present excessive tax rates be informed of the pending tax limitation amendment, and aroused to its support.

After six months of study and research by a special committee, the American Bar Association has endorsed the Reed amendment. This action has had a significant effect on the thinking and attiude of the members of Congress, as such a large percentage are lawyers and members of the Bar Association.

The resolution, quoted below, speaks for itself:

> "WHEREAS, the burden of federal taxation has become greater than any prior period in our history, resulting in discouragement to our traditional freedom of enterprise system and falling heavily on both those with small incomes and those with large incomes;
>
> "WHEREAS, the taxes imposed by the federal government are destroying incentive and drying up the sources of capital on which our system of private enterprise depends, which will ultimately lead to the destruction of that system;
>
> "WHEREAS, the taxes which are causing the greatest harm in this connection are (1) the income tax and (2) the estate or death tax; and
>
> "WHEREAS, past experience has demonstrated that the evils of the present system of taxation will not be corrected without a constitutional amendment limiting the taxing power of Congress;
>
> "NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved by the American Bar Association, that Congress be urged and requested to submit for ratification by the legislatures of the states an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which will limit the power of Congress to levy and collect taxes on incomes, inheritances, and gifts and in substantially the form attached to this report; (the "form attached" is the Reed amendment);
>
> "RESOLVED FURTHER, that a copy of this resolution and report be sent to each senator and member of the House of Representatives and to each presiding officer of the respective houses of each state legislature;
>
> "RESOLVED FURTHER, that the president of the Association be authorized to appoint a committee of not less than ten nor more than fifteen, to undertake to secure the submission of such amendment to the states."

The increased favorable sentiment for this proposed amendment has resulted in increased activity by its opponents, who realize that tax limitation will curtail many of the present socialistic activities of our national government, and deprive the radical element in Congress of the political patronage and power which it secures from political spending. Accordingly, they are waging a campaign of misrepresentation, demagogy and intimidation. There have been news and radio statements to the effect that two important Congressional committees have reported unfavorably on tax limitation. This is utterly false. The so-called "report" specifically states that it is not a committee action, but is merely "material" assembled by the committee staffs. In other words, the opponents of tax limitation have used a subterfuge to broadcast misleading propaganda prepared, printed and mailed at government expense.

Opponents of this amendment also have greatly increased their activities by press and radio. And with more than 14 million persons living in whole or in part at the public trough and 45,000 paid publicity men employed by the various federal bureaus, agencies and committees—23,000 are full-time and 22,000 are part-time employees, these opponents weild great political power which advocates of this amendment must overcome by the sheer rightness of their cause and the weight and active influence of their numbers.

What is the function of Business Profit?

Unless the American people know the answer they may lose their freedoms.

By Robert S. Byfield,
Financial Editor

BY the time this column is in print the important issues raised by the presidential seizure of the steel mills will have been thoroughly aired and debated. It would be fatuous to review this incident once more. Nevertheless, one of its aspects carries a significance which, in our opinion, extends far beyond the problems of the steel industry or the relationship of American business enterprises to the government and the people as a whole. It concerns itself with nothing less than the world-wide attack of communism against the free world.

Let us make ourselves clear. We refer to one single word—the word "profit." How many of the 2.4 billion people in the world know what it is or what it means? Well, perhaps not many. It may mean one thing in China or India, something else in Western Europe and again something different in other countries. Much depends upon whether the economy of a given country is industrial or agricultural, or upon the legal, social, religious and historical background of an area and the folklore, customs and mores of its inhabitants. There is, however, not the shadow of a doubt as to what "profit" means in Soviet Russia and the Iron Curtain countries. Its significance there has long since been woven into communist doctrine by the writings of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and others. Like "Wall Street" and "capitalism," "profit" is one of the most important and most hated symbols of an allegedly decadent economic system for the destruction of which the Kremlin is irrevocably committed.

In the shadowy language of deceit the communists propaganda apparatus always attaches an evil connotation to the word "profit." Naturally, the Soviet propagandists never refer merely to a "profit" as simply a profit, a reasonable profit or a fair profit. It is invariably preceded by some such adjective as exorbitant, extortionate, skyrocketing, unconscionable, gigantic or fabulous. It is simply amazing how the Communists hate that word. It surely has a top rating in the lexicon of social revolution. The attack against it hardly differs whether it be Vishinsky, Malik, Arutiunian or any one of a dozen other Soviet spokesmen from the Agitation and Propaganda Section or from one of the Iron Curtain delegations to the United Nations. The Chinese Commander in Korea, General Peng, stated only a few days ago with respect to the U. N. forces opposing his troops, "there is no victory possible for them. If they give into a peace the monopoly capitalists lose their rocketing profits and economic crisis is upon them."

But the campaign to smear, vilify and discredit the word "profit" while firmly based on Marxist principles has enlisted the participation of many persons in and out of public life who are neither communists nor fellow travelers. Despite the brilliant performance of American industry before, during and after World War II, it has been under almost constant attack for various alleged shortcomings and sins, chief of which is an accusation of making overly large profits. We wonder how many of those non-communists who are helping to promote the popular bias against "profits" have even an elementary knowledge of the writings of Marx and Engels on this subject. How many of them realize that most of the present day misconceptions and misunderstandings about business profits and their functions stem from or run parallel to the heavy rhetoric of Marx's "Das Capital?" Do they not know that without profits in our industrial society there could be no development and no growth? Have they deluded themselves into believing that profits are only a device or a mechanism to make a few individuals rich? Are they so fanatically doctrinaire that they believe American industry could be maintained in a progressive healthy and modern condition without the reinvestment of profits? Are they not aware that the profit motive is one of the pillars of our system of private enterprise?

Without it there could be no economic freedom as we know it, and without economic freedom we would lose every human right which we possess. The failure to understand the significance of industrial profits underlies a multitude of other misconceptions and misunderstandings of how the size of a profit is to be measured. In his speech on April 8th on the seizure of the steel industry President Truman stated that its profits were running at the rate of about $2,500,000,000 a year, and that the companies were making a profit of about $19.50 on every ton of steel produced. These figures, as has been pointed out many times, are, of course, before taxes which, incidentally, are taking away at least 2/3rds of the pre-tax figure. Profits before deduction of taxes are not profits at all any more than are profits computed before the deduction of salaries, wages, bills for supplies or depreciation of plant and equipment. The identical question was debated last November in the Second Committee of the United Nations sitting at Paris. Messrs. Katz-Suchy of Poland, Gurinovich of Byelorussia and Arutiunian of the Soviet Union had been making a series of violent anti-American speeches criticizing, among other things, the size of profits earned at home and abroad by various American corporations. They did not hesitate to distort earnings by using the "before taxes" formula. But on November 30th Congressman Michael Mansfield of Montana, the U. S. delegate in the Second Committee, in answering the Iron Curtain diatribes in a long and carefully phrased argument in our defense stated, "the true measure of the profits of any corporation or individual is what they have left after they have paid their taxes." If Americans have one definition of profits for domestic use and an entirely different one for export, no wonder our friends abroad are confused. Moreover, it is not difficult to understand why our defenses against Soviet psychological warfare in the economic field are proving to be inadequate.

An almost equally dangerous distortion is achieved by equating profits with "net worth" or "invested capital." This method has become quite common in the reports and statistics issued by various government organization, including the Federal Trade Commission and the O.P.S. It is employed by so-called labor economists and labor leaders whenever it suits their purposes. Unfortunately, it was also used by members of the U. S. delegation to the United Nations at Paris. It is common practice for the various state public utility commissions to allow electric and gas companies under their jurisdiction to earn a certain fair rate of return. This formula, however, is not based upon net worth or stockholders' investment, but upon a value assigned to all of the property actually devoted to public service. It must be borne in mind that regulated public utilities are natural monopolies

(*Continued on page* 50)

Quaker Oats Co. began operations late in 1951 in its $2,700,000 corn meal and grits processing and packaging plant on the Tennessee River at Chattanooga.

Tennessee Industry Expanding at Record Rate

Every phase of the state's economy boasts gains and lays the groundwork for future growth

TENNESSEE'S private industry, gearing for defense production, committed a "spectacular" $188,000,000 in 1951 for new plants and expansions, according to a State Planning Commission survey.

This is an all-time record, said Dr. George I. Whitlatch, the commission's director of industrial development. It is more than double the 1950 total of $76,000,000.

A total of 267 industrial projects were announced in 61 cities and towns during the year. Of these, 136 were new industries and 132 were expansions of present facilities.

These ultimately will provide jobs for 14,000 workers.

These figures do not include such government projects as the vast Arnold Engineering Development Center at Tullahoma, Tenn., the Atomic Energy Commission's Oak Ridge project, nor works of the U. S. Engineers, Tennessee Valley Authority, and state, county and municipal governments.

Over the past four years, Tennessee's industrial growth has been most evident in those areas already relatively highly industrialized, the commission said. The efforts of many small towns in the state to attract new developments, so successful in the early post-war period, presently are being surpassed by the growth recorded in the state's four largest metropolitan areas. Of the 135 new plants announced last year, 78 were slated for the "Big Four"—Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga and Knoxville.

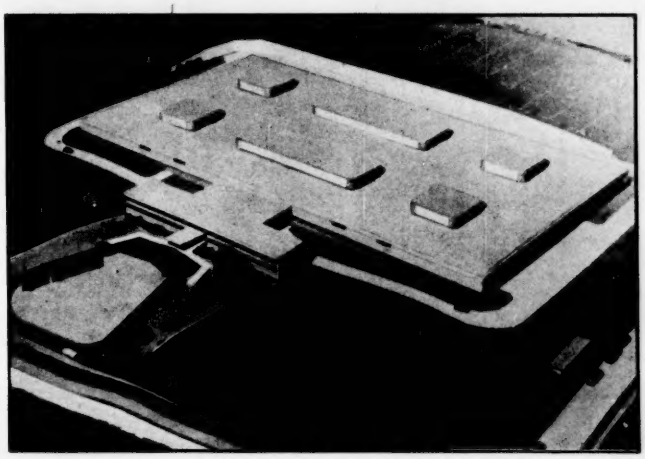
Once again Memphis cornered the lion's share of commitments, chalking up a total of $42,000,000 of which two-thirds was earmarked for expansion of 55 established industries and the remainder for 43 new plants.

Chattanooga's total was $20,000,000, virtually all of which was for expansion of existing facilities. Nashville's total was $3,000,000, also consigned largely for enlargements, and Knoxville's was $2,800,000.

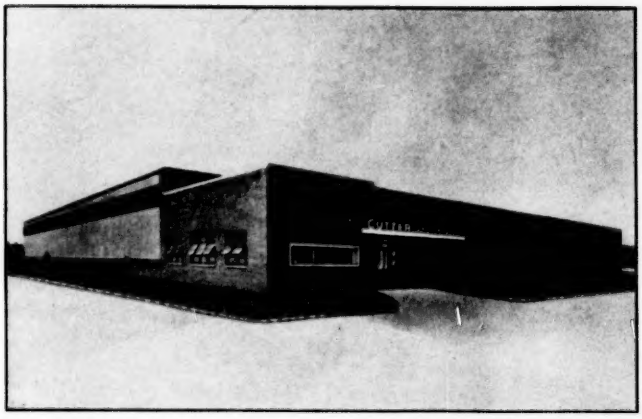
Towns with population of 5,000 or less reported 22 of the new industries.

Planning commission reports show the post-war industrial expansion totals by years for Tennessee as follows:

(*Continued on page* 30)



Model of U. S. Navy Guided Missiles plant to be built and operated at Bristol, Tenn., by Sperry Farragut Corp.



The $1,000,000 Chattanooga plant of Cutter Laboratories started operations late in 1951. Pharmaceutical solutions are manufactured here.

(*Continued from page 29*)

Year	*Amount*
1946	$110,000,000
1947	47,000,000
1948	48,750,000
1949	30,500,000
1950	76,000,000
1951	188,000,000

Although the 1951 total of 267 commitments is considerably higher than the 230 projects announced in 1950, it is considerably below the post-war record of 350 new plants and expansions which came Tennessee's way in 1946 as the state's industry began to hammer out peacetime goods.

Here is how it has gone since the end of the war:

Year	*New*	*Expansions*	*Total*
1946	241	109	350
1947	200	101	301
1948	172	123	295
1949	125	199	324
1950	104	126	230
1951	135	132	267
Total	977	790	1767

The largest project announced in 1951 by private industry in Tennessee was the $40,000,000 newsprint mill planned by Bowater Paper Corp., Ltd., of England, in the Charleston-Calhoun area in East Tennessee. The plant site was purchased and options were taken on large soft wood timberlands. The plant would employ about 600.

Another very large project was the $25,000,000 guided missile plant of Sperry-Farragut Corp. at Bristol to be operated by the Sperry Corp. for the navy. Construction has begun. The plant is expected to employ 1,500.

The city of Elizabethton voted a bond issue in November to finance a $20,000,000 plant for Monadnock Paper Mills which would have a daily output of 200 tons of paper. The site is on the Watauga river.

Plans were announced by Tennessee Steel Corp. for a $10,000,000 electric furnace steel mill at Oneida. This project would be backed by Tennessee interests.

Ground was broken at the site of Textron Southern's $6,000,000 tricot knit nylon fabrics plant at Elizabethton, reportedly the first integrated operation on that product in the United States. The plant will employ several hundred workers.

Du Pont Co.'s $4,000,000 hydrogen peroxide plant was under construction at Memphis in conjunction with the firm's $7,000,000 sodium cyanide plant also being built there.

Plans were announced by Shea Chemical Corp. for a $3,000,000 prosphorus plant at Columbia. It will produce dicalcium phosphate for animal feed, and will employ between 150 and 200.

Other new large projects included the following:

Peerless Textiles Inc., Cleveland, $500,000.

Du Pont Co., cellulose sponge plant at Columbia, $1,000,000.

Olin Industries, Inc., battery plant at Covington, $500,000.

Broadhead Lumber Co., Dunlap, $500,000.

General Shoe Corp., warehouse at Fayetteville, $1,000,000.

Tennessee Farmers Co-operative fertilizer mixing plant at Knoxville, $200,000.

McMinnville Textiles, Inc., at McMinnville, $250,000.

Continental Can Co. at Memphis.

Cleveland Container Corp. at Memphis, $500,000.

Montana Ferroalloys, Inc., at Memphis, $1,000,000.

Flexonics Corp. (Chicago Metal Hose Co.) at Memphis, $1,000,000.

Mid-South Refrigerated Warehouse at Memphis, $1,800,000.

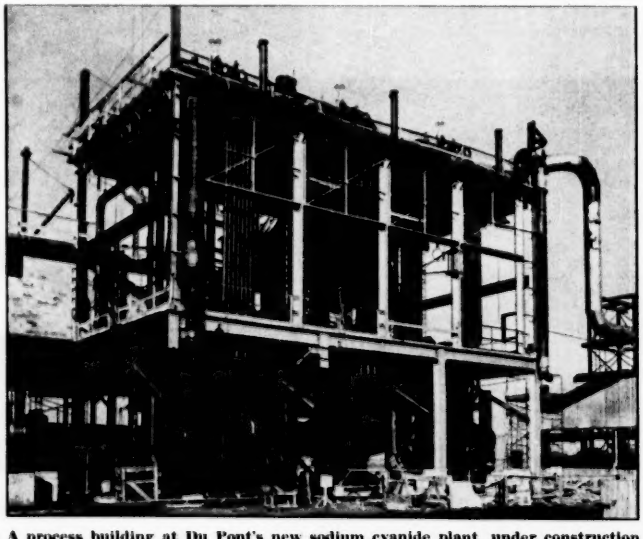
Southern States Iron Roofing Co. at Memphis, $500,000.

Maury Finishers, Inc., at Mount Pleasant, $325,000.

Alfred Hoffman Co., Inc., at Murfreesboro, $300,000.

American Metal Products Co. at Union City, $800,000.

Largest expansion listed for an existing plant was Wheland Co.'s new $15,000,000 gun plant at Chattanooga, one of



A process building at Du Pont's new sodium cyanide plant, under construction at Memphis, Tenn.

the many expansions directly attributable to the defense program.

Other major expansions and their announced or estimated values included:

Tennessee Products & Chemical Corp. at Chattanooga, $3,500,000.

Monroe Calculating Co. at Bristol, $2,000,000.

Greeneville Cabinet Co. at Greeneville, $1,500,000.

Electro Manganese Corp. at Knoxville, $1,000,000.

Ferro Corp., new fiber glass and grinding plant at Nashville, $1,300,000.

Kimberly-Clark Corp. at Memphis, $2,000,000.

Ford Motor Co., Memphis, $1,500,000.

Delta Refining Co., Memphis, $1,800,000.

International Harvester Co., Memphis, $3,000,000.

Quaker Oats Co., Memphis, $2,000,000

Mechanics Universal Joint Division of Borg-Warner Corp., Memphis, $3,000,000.

Arvey Corp., Memphis, $2,000,000.

Expansions announced during the year involving investments of between $250,000 and $1,000,000 include those by Aluminum Co. of America at Alcoa; Winter Garden Freezer Co., Bells; Ross-Meehan Foundries, Colonial Baking Co. and American Lava Co., all of Chattanooga; American Uniform Co., Cleveland; Appalachian Mining & Smelting Co., Embreeville; Greenback Industries, Greenback; Colonial Baking Co., Jackson; Kingsport Press, Kingsport; Knoxville Fertilizer Co., Foreign & Domestic Veneers, Inc., and Fulton Sulphon Division of Robertshaw-Fulton Corp., all at Knoxville; Salant & Salant, Lexington; Conley Frog & Switch Co. and Taystee Baking Co., both at Memphis; Stauffer Chemical Co., Morristown; Jamison Bedding, Inc., A. L. Kornman Co. and Neuhoff Packing Co., all of Nashville, and U. S. Rubber Co. at Shelbyville.

Not officially announced in 1951 were plans of Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. to establish a large plant at Lebanon.

The early part of 1952 also has seen a flurry of planning for industrial expansion in Tennessee.

Parke, Davis & Co. is strongly considering locating a $20,000,000 pharmaceutical plant at Cowan. The deciding factor probably will be the output of a strong, cold spring which is being tested.

Tennessee Plant Food Co. at Clarksville has proposed an expansion to utilize a new process for producing fertilizer. Employment would be increased ten-fold.

Newspapers have reported extensive investigation being made by Du Pont Co. regarding the location of a large chemical plant at Waverly on the bank of TVA's Kentucky lake.

Lawrenceburg is the proposed site for a $4,500,000 textile plant being planned by Wamsutta Mills of New Bedford, Mass. Success hinges on federal approval of the project, and a local bond referendum to finance construction of the plant. Employment would be 750.

Saf-T-Carrier Corp. of New York City announced plans in February to move "lock, stock and barrel" to Dickson. The plant will be an old school building. Employment is expected to reach 200. The firm manufactures hospital equipment.

The planning commission reported that business mortalities, contrasted with the numerous expansions and new plant locations, were few in number in 1951, and resulted in loss of an estimated 1500 jobs—slightly below the 1950 level. The two most important closures were those of the Norge Division of Borg-Warner Corp. at Chattanooga and Gotham Hosiery Co. at Crossville.

Several new plants began operation in 1951. These included Cutter Laboratories at Chattanooga, Industrial Garment Co. at Erwin, Westmar Manufacturing Co. at Martin, Ripley Manufacturing Co. at Ripley, and Caroline Chenille Co. and Tennessee Valley Fabric Co., both at Sweetwater.

The largest single industrial expansion completed last year was the new $227,000,000 gaseous uranium fission plant at Oak Ridge.

Construction was carried forward on the government's vast wind tunnel project at Arnold Air Engineering Center at Tullahoma, and Procter & Gamble Defense Corp. was named contractor for operation of the Milan Arsenal at Milan.

"It is difficult to determine whether overall production last year was equal to that of 1950 in Tennessee because of the dislocation resulting from increased production of defense and war materials," Whitlatch said. "A slight decline in production of some civilian items was reported. Cotton consumption in the textile industry declined about 7 per cent in the first nine months as that industry experienced quite a severe slump extending from spring well into fall. Some 528,000 textile spindles were in place in the state."

More than 4,000 plants—both large and small—were estimated to have been operating in the state in 1951, and manufacturing employment was relatively stable during most of the year.

"Based upon recent census estimates for 1950, the value added by manufacturing in the state last year probably exceeded $1 billion, and wages paid in manufacturing establishments amounted to about $575,000,000," Whitlatch said. "A large part of production from Tennessee's industries was for government contracts or subcontracts from prime producers, with more than $200,000,000 in contracts awarded Tennessee manufacturers, although the state received only six-tenths of 1 per cent of total certificates of necessity authorized."

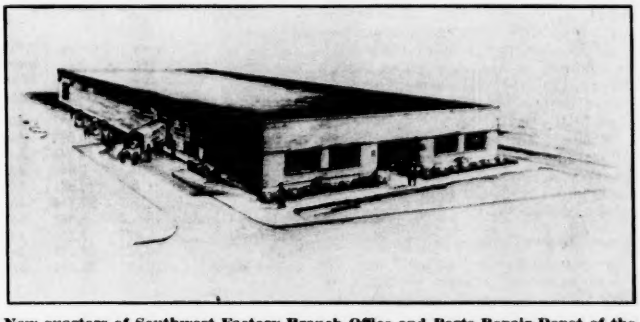
The outstanding features in Tennessee's utilities field in 1951 were continued expansions of natural gas systems and of the electric power facilities of TVA. Texas Eastern Transmission Co. was busy laying a new natural gas line through Middle Tennessee, with service proposed for several cities in the area. Trunk Line Transmission Co. also was putting a new gas line through extreme West Tennessee. Gulf Oil Co. announced plans to build a new oil pipeline into Nashville.

Two units of TVA's New Johnsonville steam plant went on the line late in 1951, adding 250,000 kilowatts of power to the system. The power plant at South Holston Dam was also placed in operation. TVA pushed construction of a new steam plant near Kingston. The U. S. Corps of Engineers completed final plans for the Old Hickory and Cheatham Dams, both on the Cumberland river in the Nashville area.

In the field of transportation, Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railroad and Louisville & Nashville railroad completed joint plans for expanding the Nashville yards and eliminating the downtown freight yards. Several motor freight companies announced or completed expansions of terminal facilities.

The state division of geology initiated a large scale program of test drilling for potential new coal fields, an activity stimulated by the anticipated requirements of TVA for more than 8,000,000 tons of coal annually by 1954 to operate its steam plants under construction. Late in the year, an important discovery of a new zinc ore deposit in the Jefferson County area was revealed by American Zinc Co., which presently is engaged in mining in the Mascot area.

New Plant for Twin Disc at Dallas



New quarters of Southwest Factory Branch Office and Parts Repair Depot of the Twin Disc Clutch Co. at 1511 Turtle Creek Blvd., Dallas, Tex.

INCOME TRENDS—1

How Widely do Regional Incomes Vary?

By Caldwell R. Walker
Business Trends Editor

This is the first of a series of studies designed to point out ways in which the South can improve its income status.

WITH relation to enterprise, the importance of income cannot be too frequently, or too forcibly stressed.

Income represents all the effects desired or expected from enterprise.

It is the only true measure of value added by industry to the raw materials contributed by nature.

It is also the measure of purchasing power and market potential.

In evaluating the progress of industry in the South, therefore, no form of measurement is worthwhile that does not take the matter of income into consideration.

With the South as prosperous as it is today, and with business within the region booming as it never has before, it is puzzling in some respects to understand why Southern income should still remain at a level below that of the Nation at large.

The questions that naturally arise are these: Why is it so? What, if anything, can be done about it?

Elements Are Complex

The answers to both questions will be found to be very closely related, and can only be found by considering the various types of earning power that make up the incomes of the South and Nation.

Such an analysis as this involves a large number of factors, and these in their entirety could scarcely be summarized in the space of one article.

With the object of proceeding in an orderly manner, therefore, and to be sure that all possible considerations are covered, the scope of this present study will be confined to the generalized factors that apply to the various regions of the United States, including the three regions of the South.

In subsequent studies, the South will be considered in greater detail, with breakdowns along the lines of states and communities, and also along the lines of various industries.

Income Is Not Uniform

In considering the national and regional situation, it must be borne in mind that industries do not produce incomes in uniform ratio with respect to business volume.

High income producers, relative to volume of business, are farming, mining, utilities and services.

At the lower end of the scale are wholesale and retail trade.

Intermediate to these are construction, manufacturing, and finance.

And again, it must be remembered that industries do not produce incomes uniformly with respect to the number of persons engaged.

The highest income producer in this category is mining—due to large profits and royalties accruing from petroleum extraction.

At the bottom layer is farming, with construction, retail trade ,and the service trades moderately higher.

In the intermediate class are manufacturing, utilities, finance and wholesale trade.

Efforts and Income Are Relative

As a final notation, it should be remembered that incomes are earned only by those who work, and that the number of inactive units of population is an important element.

To take this last consideration first, since it is the least complicated of all, let's see how the regions of the country stack up with respect to inactive units.

The following is a tabulation, by regions, of the percentage of population that takes no part in enterprise.

Engagement in Industry

Region	*Population (000)*	*Non-Engaged (000)*	*Percentage of Non-Engaged*
New England	9,314	5,597	.601
Middle Atlantic	30,164	18,073	.599
E. North Central	30,399	18,145	.597
W. North Central	14,061	8,453	.601
South Atlantic	21,182	13,581	.641
E. South Central	11,447	7,564	.661
W. South Central	14,538	9,488	.653
Mountain	5,075	3,341	.658
Pacific	14,487	9,292	.641
United States	150,667	93,534	.621

Without elaborate calculations, it can be readily seen that, all other things being equal, those regions with a high ratio of inactive units will enjoy lower rates of per capita income.

However, it will also be noted that both the Mountain and Pacific Regions have a relatively high ratio of inactive units of population, and yet these two regions rate relatively well from the standpoint of per capita income, as can be seen from the table which follows:

Region	*Population (000)*	*Total Income ($mil.)*	*Per Capita Income*
N. E.	9,314	$ 13,734	$1,475
M. A.	30,164	50,446	1,672
E. N. C.	30,399	53,582	1,763
W. N. C.	14,061	21,514	1,530
S. A.	21,182	23,922	1,129
E. S. C.	11,447	10,263	897
W. S. C.	14,538	17,470	1,202
Moun.	5,075	6,845	1,349
Pac.	14,487	21,727	1,500
U. S.	150,667	$219,503	$1,457

Industrial Balance Is Important

It is quite evident from the foregoing tabulations that the number of people at work has a heavy bearing upon the income that will be produced.

It is also quite evident, however, that other forces also must be responsible for the variability that occurs in the incomes of the various regions. This, because the variation in income is much greater than the variation in the ratio of active and inactive population units.

This point is further illustrated by the table that follows:

Income Per Engaged Person

Region	*Total Engaged (000)*	*Total Income ($mil.)*	*Income Per Engaged*
N. E.	3,717	$ 13,734	$3,695
M. A.	12,091	50,446	4,172
E. N. C.	12,254	53,582	4,373
W. N. C.	5,608	21,514	3,836
S. A.	7,601	23,922	3,147
E. S. C.	3,883	10,263	2,643
W. S. C.	5,050	17,470	3,459
Moun.	1,734	6,845	3,948
Pac.	5,195	21,727	4,182
U. S.	57,133	$219,503	$3,842

Looking at the foregoing tabulation, it is a natural question to ask why it is that the average worker (including capitalists) in the Pacific Region earns $4,182 per year, while a similar average worker in the East South Central Region earns but $2,643?

The question takes us back to the notation that different industries produce different rates of income for the people engaged therein.

And this brings up a further extension of the same principle with respect to subdivisions of industry.

Some branches of manufacturing, for instance, return higher rates of income than others; certain branches of agriculture do the same thing; and also mining. To a lesser extent, construction, utilities, finance and trade will vary, but generally within much narrower bounds.

But, without going into too minute detail, let's see how variations occur in different combinations of major industries.

Income by Industries—U.S. Average

Industry	*Income ($mil.)*	*Persons Engaged (000)*	*Income Per Engaged*
Farming	$ 17,604	10,350	$1,700
Mining	7,002	978	7,160
Construction	10,661	3,690	2,890
Manufacturing	82,771	16,283	5,083
Utilities	21,847	4,539	4,813
Finance	13,101	2,225	5,888
Wholesale	16,074	2,805	5,730
Retail	32,169	9,149	3,516
Services	18,274	7,114	2,569
All Enterprise	$219,503	57,133	$3,842

From the foregoing table it is obvious that, on the average, persons engaged in farming can expect to reap a lower rate of income than that of those who are engaged in other types of enterprise.

Also, that the regions in which farming predominates, can be expected to display lower average incomes that those in which farming is a lesser factor in their economies.

But this is not to say that farming is necessarily a low paying enterprise.

Take a look at the West North Central, Mountain, and especially the Pacific Regions.

These areas have a relatively high percentage of farming in their enterprise list. Yet all enjoy relatively good levels of income.

The Pacific Region probably presents the best example. In that region, there is realized a total income from agriculture amounting to $1,706 million, with 542,000 persons engaged in the enterprise.

The result is a per engaged income of $3,147, against the national average of $1,700.

Similar, but less startling results are derived from analysis of the West North Central and Mountain groups.

Pacific Coast farming is, of course, different from that of most of the rest of the country. It consists largely of fruit culture which is especially indigenous to that region.

The other two regions, however, have no particular advantages from the standpoint of natural resources. Their agriculture success results almost entirely from high development of livestock culture as a supplement to crops. In many of the states involved, livestock predominates over crop farming.

South's Shortcoming

We may as well face the issue at the outset. Southern income, although steadily improving, is still far short of what it should be. The South, despite current prosperity, stands in an income bracket that is practically separate and apart from the rest of the Nation.

On the one hand are the other regions which are, with but one exception, above the national average.

On the other hand is the South, as a whole, and almost with respect to every state, below the national average.

What can be done about it?

Well, there are a number of things, and these will be taken up in the next article in this series.

American Cyanamid To Build $50 Million Plant Near New Orleans

American Cyanamid Company will build a plant near New Orleans, Louisiana for the production of chemicals from natural gas, it was announced today by K. C. Towe, the Company's President. This will place Cyanamid in the vast field of basic production from hydrocarbons, a development which is expected to add a substantial number of new items to the list of more than 5,000 products already manufactured by the Company, Mr. Towe said.

The new plant for which a Certificate of Necessity was recently issued by the Government, will represent an investment of about 50 million dollars and will be located on a 600 acre site in Jefferson Parish, Louisiana, about 10 miles above New Orleans on the West bank of the Mississippi River.

As initially projected, the plant will produce ammonia, acetylene, hydrocyanic acid and derivatives of these products, among them acrylonitrile and ammonium sulfate. These basic materials provide a foundation for the eventual production of a wide range of both hydrocarbon and nitrogen chemicals for industrial use and for agricultural purposes.

Acrylonitrile is a basic ingredient of the firm's recently announced synthetic wool-like fiber "X-51" and acrylic fibers produced by others. It is also used in making synthetic rubber and plastics, and its use in a wide range of agricultural products is being investigated by numerous firms.

In the initial stage of its operation, the plant will employ about 400 persons, which number should increase fairly rapidly to about 600. Employees for the new plant will be hired locally and a large number of them will be trained for highly skilled jobs. An extensive training program is now being formulated.

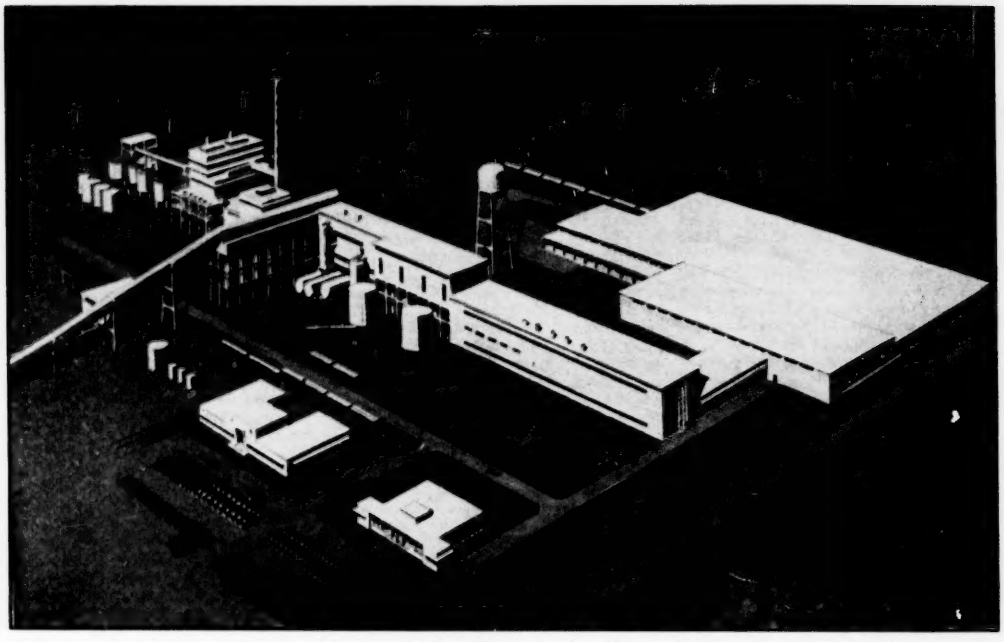
The Louisiana site offers the Company many valuable advantages, including the availability of natural gas, a year-round supply of process water from the Mississippi River, excellent transportation by river, highway and two railroads (Texas & Pacific and Southern Pacific) all adjoining the property, a favorable climate, nearby markets in the textile and rubber fields, and an excellent source of operating personnel. The friendly attitude of State and local officials was not the least of the advantages of this area that attracted Cyanamid.

The plant will consist mainly of outdoor type manufacturing process units with administration, maintenance, warehousing, employee services and control laboratories being housed in modern design one or two story buildings.

Mr. Stanley M. Lemarie of Leo Fellman and Company, a New Orleans real estate firm, aided Cyanamid in selection and purchase of the site, known in the area as the Fortier or Johness Plantation. Mr. Claude E. Hooton, a local architect, was retained as architectural consultant and Eustis Engineering of Metairie advised on foundation problems. The firm of Milling, Saal, Saunders, Benson and Woodward, was retained as legal counsel. Louisiana, New Orleans and Jefferson Parish officials, the management of railroads serving the vicinity, other public utilities, local banks and the Chamber of Commerce of New Orleans and the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers all worked closely with the firm during its early studies of the New Orleans area which led to its selection as the new plant site.

"Higgins, either your ledger shows a profit next month, or we get ourselves a new bookkeeper!"

CONSTRUCTION



Doctortown, Georgia pulp mill proposed by Rayonier, Inc. Ebasco Services, Inc. are design engrs. and construction managers.

April Awards Total $462,394,000

By S. A. Lauver

News Editor

SOUTH'S CONSTRUCTION BY TYPES

	April, 1952 Contracts Awarded	April, 1952 Contracts to be Awarded	Contracts Awarded First Four Months 1952	Contracts Awarded First Four Months 1951
PRIVATE BUILDING				
Assembly (Churches, Theatres, Auditoriums, Fraternal)	$6,061,000	$12,014,000	$20,210,000	$30,464,000
Commercial (Stores, Restaurants, Filling Stations, Garages)	1,094,000	1,360,000	9,763,000	24,507,000
Residential (Apartments, Hotels, Dwellings)	76,222,000	37,160,000	265,890,000	261,339,000
Office	747,000	5,556,000	11,437,000	22,194,000
	$84,124,000	$56,090,000	$307,300,000	$338,504,000
INDUSTRIAL	$129,468,000	$726,772,000	$558,165,000	$1,620,081,000
PUBLIC BUILDING				
City, County, State, Federal and Hospitals	$54,715,000	$269,918,000	$225,551,000	$145,643,000
Schools	45,326,000	51,279,000	111,094,000	129,899,000
	$100,041,000	$321,197,000	$336,645,000	$275,542,000
ENGINEERING				
Dams, Drainage, Earthwork, Airports	$60,351,000	$54,160,000	$188,534,000	$130,501,000
Federal, County Municipal Electric	5,458,000	27,445,000	24,826,000	15,076,000
Sewers and Waterworks	12,361,000	14,698,000	48,267,000	66,713,000
	$78,170,000	$96,303,000	$261,627,000	$212,290,000
ROADS, STREETS, BRIDGES	$70,591,000	$199,396,000	$185,760,000	$171,444,000
TOTAL	$462,394,000	$1,399,758,000	$1,649,497,000	$2,617,861,000

SOUTHERN construction made an upward swing to $462,394,000 in April, bringing the total for the first four months of 1952 to $1,649,497,000.

The April figure is the highest for the elapsed months of the year and represents a gain of eight per cent when compared with the preceding month and of about forty-six per cent above the figure for the fourth month of last year.

Figures tabulated from reports in the daily construction bulletin of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD show the $1,649,497,000 total for the four months to be thirty-six per cent below its 1951 counterpart. However, it is substantially above the totals for similar periods in prior years. The total for the first one-third of 1949 was $872,603,000; for the same period of 1948, $864,872,000.

The four-month construction picture embraces $558,165,000 for industrial construction; $336,645,000 for public building; $307,300,000 for private building; $261,627,000 for heavy engineering type construction and $185,760,000 for highways and bridges. Public building, heavy construction and highways also show increases.

With its $336,645,000 total, public building in the current four months represents a twenty-two per cent gain when compared with similar work in the first four months of last year.

Heavy engineering construction so far this year also shows a substantial increase. The current $261,627,000 is up

CONSTRUCTION

twenty-three per cent above heavy projects awarded in the same months of 1951.

Highway and bridge projects reaching the contract stage in the elapsed four months of 1952 amount to $185,760,000. This figure is more than eight per cent higher than the value of such work in the same period of last year. Several lettings held late in the month are not included.

Private building, ranking third among the five construction categories, for the four months, embraces $265,890,000 for residential building; $20,210,000 for assembly buildings; $11,437,000 for office buildings; and $9,763,000 for commercial buildings. The residential figure is slightly larger than the value of similar work in last year's first four months.

Public building was the second largest in value, with its $336,645,000. It included $225,551,000 for government buildings and $111,094,000 for schools. At this time last year, the school classification represented expenditure of $129,899,000; other government-financed buildings, $145,643,000.

Heavy engineering construction's $261,627,000 value is made up of $188,534,000 for dams, drainage, earthwork and airports; $48,267,000 for sewer and water work, and $24,826,000 for government electric projects. Figures recorded at the end of the first third of last year, in the same order, were $130,501,000; $66,713,000 and $15,076,000.

April's $462,394,000 is the high point of the year so far. Totals for the other months of 1952 are $323,061,000 for January; $436,743,000 for February and $427,299,000 for March. The average for the four months is $412,374,000 as compared with the $654,445,000 average for the same period of last year.

The April figure comprises $129,468,000 for industrial projects; $100,041,000 for public building; $84,124,000 for private building; $78,170,000 for heavy engineering projects and $70,591,000 for highways and bridges. Industrial and private building award values are down, the other three represent increases.

Most spectacular increase in April was that of highways and bridges, which was up more than seventy-seven per cent, when compared with the value of such work in the preceding month and sixty-seven per cent above the total for April of last year.

New Wallace, N. C. plant for Carter Fabrics Div. of J. P. Stevens Co., Inc. C. M. Guest and Son, Contrs., Charles C. Hartmann, Archt.

Public building was up sixty-three per cent in April, this above the figure for the month before. Compared with the public building award valuation of April, 1951, the current figure is seventy-two per cent larger.

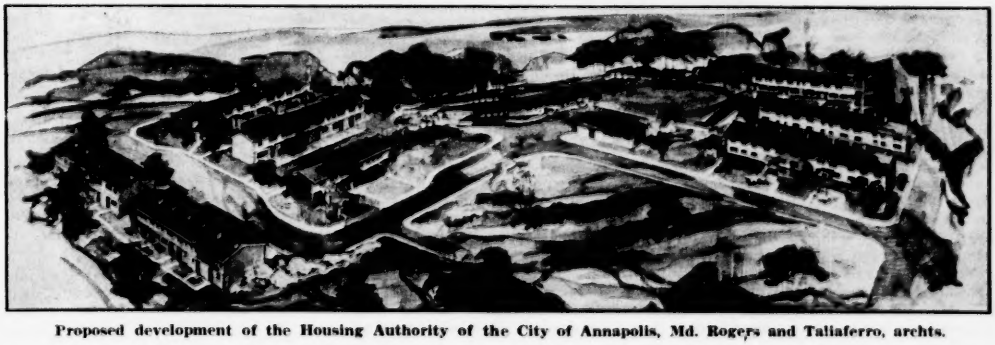
The public building total of $100,041,000 includes $54,715,000 for government buildings and hospitals, and $45,326,000 for school buildings. Totals registered for these two subdivisions in the preceding month were $43,855,000 and $17,459,000, respectively.

Heavy engineering type construction, the April total for which was forty-six per cent larger than the value of such work in March and just slightly above

(*Continued on page* 50)

SOUTH'S CONSTRUCTION BY STATES

	April, 1952 Contracts Awarded	April, 1952 Contracts to be Awarded	Contracts Awarded First Four Months 1952	Contracts Awarded First Four Months 1951
Alabama	$72,001,000	$11,479,000	$105,117,000	$138,233,000
Arkansas	13,198,000	60,320,000	30,481,000	77,900,000
Dist. of Col.	971,000	18,205,000	26,580,000	15,356,000
Florida	60,996,000	485,082,000	186,130,000	136,065,000
Georgia	45,291,000	24,456,000	111,999,000	56,525,000
Kentucky	9,440,000	27,657,000	43,571,000	390,726,000
Louisiana	27,989,000	61,989,000	148,108,000	226,207,000
Maryland	37,184,000	79,099,000	163,066,000	185,031,000
Mississippi	7,390,000	10,715,000	49,360,000	76,978,000
Missouri	7,722,000	14,350,000	34,695,000	90,771,000
N. Carolina	17,316,000	13,538,000	90,668,000	70,653,000
Oklahoma	9,966,000	28,263,000	43,020,000	26,867,000
S. Carolina	12,170,000	6,995,000	42,868,000	406,951,000
Tennessee	15,149,000	23,636,000	61,075,000	82,172,000
Texas	93,471,000	367,246,000	382,841,000	495,625,000
Virginia	29,199,000	56,995,000	92,322,000	110,915,000
W. Virginia	2,941,000	109,733,000	37,596,000	30,886,000
TOTAL	$462,394,000	$1,399,758,000	$1,649,497,000	$2,617,861,000



Proposed development of the Housing Authority of the City of Annapolis, Md. Rogers and Taliaferro, archts.

South's advantages will stand out as business returns to normal

By Sidney Fish
Industrial Analyst

THE steady increase in competition in almost every line of business will present the South soon with a test of the soundness of its growth during the last decade. This test will demonstrate that the same factors that led industry during periods of national emergency to choose locations below the Mason-Dixon line for new plant locations, will continue to operate during times when sharp business competition prevails. Southern plants generally should have far fewer troubles than those in the rest of the country, when hard selling is needed in business.

Even when faced with shrinking backlogs and reduced earnings, many manufacturers are continuing to plan for the shifting of their operations from high cost areas to Southern locations. They are planning these shifts to reduce labor costs or taxes, to tap a new efficient supply of labor, and to place themselves in a position to serve the new rich markets of the South.

The return of more normal business conditions will make it necessary for the South to get a threefold program underway to meet the new situation: (1) Make sure that individual northern producers overlook no ways in which they can strengthen themselves by cutting costs, through locating in the South.

(2) Establish more coordinated and aggressive efforts for recruiting new industries, by setting up in each state promotional councils consisting of business men, county or city officials, utility and railroad executives, real estate brokers, etc.

(3) Focus on Washington with a view to correcting a recent trend towards favoring Northern highly populated centers in the awarding of war contracts. Washington has been callous to the needs of the nation as a whole in its recent policies on plant dispersion, which have greatly restricted the original decentralization aims of the defense program. This trend should be checked.

The Government originally sought in 1950 to effect dispersion of industry on a broad regional basis, which tended to favor the less highly industrialized areas including the South. But the National Security Resources Board and other top planning agencies in the capital have recently adopted a new policy which merely recommends that "new industrial areas should be 10 to 20 miles from any densely populated or highly industrialized section of an urban area, military installation or other critical facility." The new policy states that the new industrial area "should be located where transportation, manpower and utility facilities are readily avialable"—a theory which could actually result in accentuating the concentration of industry in big metropolitan centers.

The restatement of the Governments dispersal objectives follows complaints from two sources: union leaders, who greatly exaggerated the unemployment created in Northern cities by decentralization and by cutbacks in civilian output and who have been eager to stop a trend of union members from the Northern plants back to their homes in the South; and business interests in a few northern areas, who have watched with jealousy the preference being shown by unbiased manufacturers for locating plants in the South.

Southern business men will have to give new attention to this alliance of union leaders, politicians, and business men in Northern areas where industry has been losing ground. The alliance has already succeeded in obtaining from military and non-military procurement agencies of the Government new purchasing regulations which may favor areas in the North where some unemployment exists.

The General Services Administration, which buys supplies for the many civilian agencies of the Government, has announced plans for channeling Federal procurement contracts into areas where there is unemployment. This is being done in the guise of "aiding the defense effort," just as the Government's recent action in the steel crisis was described by biased officials as "aiding stabilization," although it gave a record-breaking wage rise to the unions, and denied steel producers adequate price relief for such new costs.

The new purchasing policy of the General Services Administration will be applied in the case of Government contracts involving $25,000 or more. Having determined which labor surplus areas have the necessary skills and facilities, GSA will invite prospective contractors in the area to submit bids. These bids will be treated as informal offers, rather than as sealed, firm bids. If a lower bid comes from contractors outside of the labor surplus area, unsuccessful bidders will be given a chance to match the lowest price. If they fail to do so, the outside area will get the award.

At present, areas with 6 per cent or more of unemployment are designated by the Labor Department as labor surplus areas. Thus, only a very moderate variation in employment, under the new directive, would be made an excuse for deviating from traditional policies of treating business fairly and equally in all sections of the country. In the South, where most sections are finding employment full, manufacturers would be severely handicapped in getting Government orders.

The GSA policy would be of little help to some of the South's industries. Textiles, for example, can look to the Government for only moderate-sized orders, because the armed forces are being held to levels far below that of World War II. Southern textile plants moreover, would probably get little consideration in competitive bids where northern textile plants are also seeking orders.

The watering down of the dispersion program similarly can be interpreted as an attempt of the less favorably situated states to slow down the rapid strides which the South is making at their expense. For in spite of the fact that the South is the area that is easiest to defend against any bombing attack from abroad, the National Security Resources Board has decreed that dispersion of new facilities will meet defense needs in any section of the country, provided that the new facilities are placed 10 to 20 miles from urban areas or other critical facilities. The NSRB program is so weak and unrealistic that it is almost valueless.

The NSRB plan means that any section of the country is now in a position to seek certificates of necessity for new plants, emergency loans, or allocations of materials rising out of the defense program. While the advantages offered by the South will still encourage many producers to select this section for new plant sites, it appears likely that the influence of the big mass production unions will be thrown against such sound dispersion. A sample of the tactics that can be employed by the unions is provided by the way in which the Detroit locals of the United Auto Workers-CIO protested against the location of new defense plants, operated by General Motors, Chrysler and Ford, in Southern cities.

Southern industrial areas should begin at once to "sell" the Government, and industry, too, on the merits of real dispersion, as opposed to the meager measures now approved by the National Security Resources Board. The big flaw in the NSRB policy is this: it is solely designed to meet the threat of atomic bomb attack. NSRB states, for example, that defense authorities felt that spacing of new plants 10 to 20 miles from big industrial or population targets would provide security against atomic bomb attack.

But what about conventional air attacks, using high explosive bombs such as levelled German industrial cities during World War II rather than atom

bombs? What about napalm firm bombs, such as hit Tokyo hard? What about the new guided missiles, that can be directed across the Atlantic Ocean with extraordinary accuracy? NSRB has chosen to ignore all of those effective measures of attack, in its program, because the union and political forces of the North were arrayed against a dispersion program that would really provide greater security for the nation, over the next 10 or 20 years.

The South's best interests have been ignored in other ways by our planners in Washington. The Defense Production Administration has been pushing hard for a deal under which this country would buy between 3 billion and 8 billion pounds of aluminum from Canada, to be added to the national stockpile between 1955 and 1959. This is being proposed in spite of the fact that the aluminum industry in this country has expanded its capacity by 100 per cent since the beginning of the Korean War. By the end of next year, the United States aluminum capacity — located largely in Texas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas, Alabama and North Carolina—will total 3 billion pounds a year.

If this large amount of Canadian aluminum is stockpiled by our Government, the United States aluminum industry will lose a valuable cushion against lower operating rates when the defense emergency is over. For if the demand for aluminum slumps in 1953 or 1954, or even in later years, the Government stockpiling program will keep our industry running at levels close to capacity.

The United States plants have already guaranteed to provide our strategic stockpile with aluminum on the same basis as proposed for Canadian industry. But some of the Washington planners seem determined to go ahead with the Canadian deal.

R. S. Reynolds, Jr., President of the Reynolds Metals Co., one of the three largest aluminum companies, says that the Canadian Government should be using and stockpiling its aluminum for mutual defense, because Canada can well afford to do so.

What the South is going to contend with during the next few years, unless it moves promptly to meet this threat, is an effort by politicians to favor the more heavily populated areas of this country, and even foreign countires, by sacrificing the just claims and best interests of Southern industry.

The most vigorous and concerted efforts should be launched by Southern states to make sure that the present sound growth is not retarded by political shenanigans in Washington.

Coordinated promotional teams should be launched in each state, to carry the word of the South's advantages to the nation as a whole. Already, several Southern states are carrying on effective programs. But even more could be accomplished, in some cases, if the State's advertising and promotional effort were coordinated and reinforced with similar efforts by utility and railroad companies, real estate brokers and municipalities. Such coordinated programs if directed at new industrial prospects, and at Congress, will provide the knowledge with which false claims of other areas can be disproved.

When the advantages of Southern locations are known, and the Federal Government does not intervene in an unfair manner, the South need have little fear concerning the outcome in any competitive struggle.

For if business becomes more highly competitive, it is certain that manufacturers will look for sites in the South where they can cut their costs. They will do so not so much because wage rates are lower in the South, but because they can recruit and train better workers than in overcrowded, over-industrialized labor-shortage areas in other sections of the country.

Many instances could be cited to show how the Southern states are attracting new plants that are seeking low-cost production. Last year, for example, Rockwell Manufacturing Co., of Pittsburgh, established a new machine tool plant at Tupelo, Miss., because it was eager to reduce its production costs. It is training its own labor supply. Thus, the South is winning new skills and new industries.

When competition get rough, there will be more companies that will want to know how they can reduce their costs by moving out of old-fashioned multistory plants in the North, into efficient one-story plants in the South. That story can and should be told at once.

Olds Retires from U. S. Steel; Fairless Named New Board Head

Announcement was made on Tuesday, May 6 of the retirement of Irving S. Olds as chairman of the Board of the United States Steel Corporation, and of the appointment of Benjamin F. Fairless to succeed him.

Mr. Fairless will also continue as president of the giant of the steel industry, becoming the first man in the company's fifty year history to hold down both offices. In addition he was also named chief executive officer of the corporation.

The announcement, issued by the Board of Directors, noted that Mr. Olds, who is 65, has reached the corporation's retirement age. He will continue in his capacity as a director and will maintain his position as a member of the finance committee.

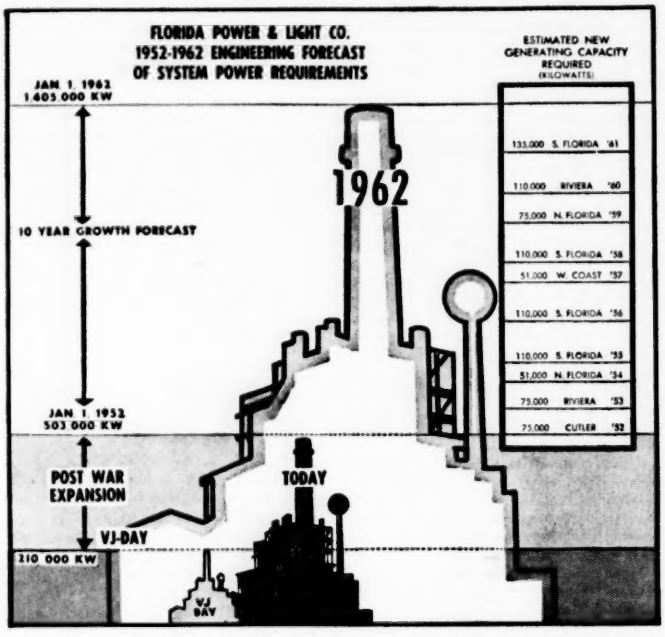
Mr. Olds is reported to be planning to resume the practice of law in the office of the New York firm of White and Case, of which he has been a member since 1917.

Under his employment contract with the corporation, Mr. Olds is entitled to annual retirement benefits of $55,000, and in addition he will receive an annual pension based on the contributory part of the corporation's pension plan. He waived any benefits he might have been entitled to under the noncontributory pension plan.

Mr. Fairless takes over executive control of the nation's largest steel producer, which owns about 32 per cent of all steelmaking facilities in the country, at a time when its plants have been seized by the government. He has been active in the dispute over wages and prices which led to the government seizure to avoid a strike by CIO steel workers.

Fairless, the son of a coal miner, has spent almost his entire career in the steel industry. A former executive vice president of Republic Steel Corporation in Cleveland, he became president of Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation when it was formed as a subsidiary of United States Steel in 1935.

"Would you care to see anyone else? Mr. Carter just took it on the lam"



Florida Power & Light Company's engineering estimate of expansion requirements dwarfs the company's $112,000,000 postwar construction program which has already more than doubled its V-J Day power supply.

Florida Power & Light Plans Multi-million Dollar Expansion

ENGINEERS of the Florida Power & Light Company have estimated that they will be called upon to spend $332,000,000 on plant and system expansion during the next 10 years.

This massive forceast — undoubtedly the biggest ever to be contemplated by any private company in the state's history—will be necessary, the engineers say, to keep pace with Florida's fast growing population.

"Based on Florida's population growth in the past 10 years and a careful analysis of factors that may affect future growth, it is reasonable to expect that Florida's present 2,771,305 inhabitants will increase to more than 4,000,000 in the next 10 years—that's the sort of thing it looks like we must prepare for," declared Florida Power & Light Company president, McGregor Smith.

As an initial step the company Board of Directors has stamped approval on a $22,100,000 construction expenditure for 1952 alone. The estimate for 1953 is $27,800,000, a total of nearly $50,000,000 for the two years.

The $332,000,000 outlay forecast by the engineers to cover new generating facilities, distribution lines, warehouses and other expansion, proposes the construction of 10 major generating stations in north and south Florida and on both the east and west coasts.

Eight of them are planned to be larger than any now operating in Florida.

Any one of the five most powerful units—four of 110,000 kilowatt capacity and one a 135,000 kilowatt giant—are nearly big enough to have met the requirements of Miami or Jacksonville in the past.

Indicating the scope of things to come, Smith said FP&L's largest generator at present produces 51,000 kilowatts of electricity.

Florida's spot as the fastest-growing state during the past 20 years and the relatively high living standards of its people—which means more demands for power—have become recognized throughout the country, Smith said.

"We have found that Florida's sound and expanding economy is gaining recognition in the nation's financial markets where large construction projects such as ours must be financed," the FP&L president commented.

"Furthermore, the attitude of investors toward Florida has been greatly improved due to the encouragement private industry in Florida is receiving from the state's governing officials and law-making bodies," said Smith, who is also Chairman of the state Industrial Development Council.

Smith is an old hand at financing, having successfully marketed over $100,000,000 of security issues for FP&L since 1944.

The 10 year engineering outlook calls for virtually tripling the company's present electrical output, upping the system capability of 503,000 kilowatts to 1,405,000 kilowatts.

"Since V-J Day, $112,000,000 has been spent on FP&L's post-war expansion program," Smith pointed out, "increasing the capability of our system by two and one half times."

Leading off the parade of power, a 75,000 kilowatt addition will be placed in operation this year at Cutler, some 10 miles south of Miami, making it the largest and most powerful electric plant in the state.

Engineering and foundation borings already have been accomplished for another 75,000 kilowatt generator to be added to the Riviera plant, near West Palm Beach, in time for the 1952-53 season, Smith said.

"Our blue print for tomorrow is complete and adequate for defense or war," Smith asserted.

Since power engineers must plan today to meet needs at least three years hence, officials in charge of the forecasting have plotted Florida's prospective future with extreme care.

They see the development of three new "metropolitan areas"—cities of over 50,000 and their surrounding trade territory—during the period: Fort Lauderdale, with about 256,000 permanent residents by 1965; West Palm Beach, with 283,000, and Monroe county (Key West), with 57,000.

Miami metropolitan area should have a population by then of 1,278,000, according to the power company experts.

The Fort Lauderdale area is expected to show the fastest rate of growth, 45.1 per cent. Then, in order, are listed Miami, 37.2; Monroe county, 23.8; West Palm Beach, 22.3, and Jacksonville-Daytona Beach, 15.5.

There are a number of reasons why FP&L will have to triple its power capacity while the population is growing at a slower rate, Company officials explained.

Living standards in Florida, already high, are expected to continue rising—more and more time-saving electrical appliances will be used.

Business and commerce expands with population—air conditioning, high intensity lighting, and the like, will be used to a greater degree.

Consumer markets, increasing with population growth, will attract more manufacturing to produce consumer goods and Smith confidently believes Florida's industrial expansion is destined to rise rapidly.

An interesting sidelight of the company's rapid expansion is that mass pro-

(Continued on page 52)

Aerial View of Gastonia, North Carolina.

Gastonia, N. C.—

Setting A Fast Pace In Rapidly Growing Piedmont Area

THE proof of the pudding, says an old adage, is in the eating.

This has become a favorite adage with the Gastonia, N. C. area in the heart of highly industrialized Gaston county—which in turn is in the heart of the South's fast-growing Piedmont section.

What the Gastonia area—in particular the Gastonia Industrial Diversification Commission and Gastonia Chamber of Commerce—actually means is that it is now able to present concrete proof of its claim that new industry, located in the Gastonia area, will grow and prosper.

It started with the "incubator" theory, which in its simplest boiled-down end-result prediction means: Get an industry started and it will grow.

In 1945, as a result of special enabling legislation and a taxpayer election, the Gastonia Industrial Diversification Commission was established. It operates in effect as a tax-supported arm of the private-budget Gastonia Chamber of Commerce to attract new industry from without and create new enterprise from within. Though separately staffed and managed, the Commission works closely with the Chamber, with full exchange of information and cooperation toward the common goal.

Since the establishment of this working arrangement, there have been some startling concrete results which any industries looking for a home might do well to consider.

ITEM: Standard Business Forms, Inc., first manufacturers of carbon interleaved business forms and voucher checks in the Southeast, started business from scratch in Gastonia in 1947.

Standard Business started with a handful of employes and hardly enough machinery to print the first forms. It grew. It added new automatic equipment. Today it has approximately 60 plant employes; an annual payroll in excess of $200,000; salesmen and dealers who sell its product nationally throughout the U.S.; and gross sales over $800,000 last year and expected soon to reach the one-million dollar level. Production capacity was doubled in 1951.

ITEM: Associated Spinners, Inc., also launched in 1947, manufactures knitting and weaving worsted yarns. Milton Tager, associated with his brothers, Sidney and Ralph, launched this enterprise. A good supply of textile labor was readily available. They found their operation succeeding almost from opening day.

Today Associated Spinners employs around 50 people, has an annual payroll approximating $125,000, a total investment of $225,000.

This was the first wool processing operation in the Gastonia area, which previously had so much cotton processing, particularly in spinning finer combed yarn counts, that it was known as "the combed cotton yarn center of America," a distinction of which it is still proud. Associated Spinners recently completed plant expansion increasing its production of wool and synthetic fiber yarns approximately 30 per cent. It started small. It grew. It is still growing.

ITEM: Also in 1947—which seems to have been Gastonia's "incubator" year—Southern Paper Industries, Inc., was launched. It, too, started from scratch, with $100,000 capital stock, completely supplied by Gastonia capital.

Today Southern Paper has a $120,000 annual payroll. Gross sales approximate $375,000. Southern Paper manufactures a complete line of paper tags for the cotton, tobacco and textile industries, including special die cuts and carbon manifolds. It also operates an offset photo printing department, specializing in one-time carbon loaded statements and manifold forms. Southern Paper sells customers in every state in the Union, Puerto Rico, The Virgin Islands and the Dutch East Indies.

The Gastonia area has the stock advantages to offer in abundance—ample quickly-trainable native-born labor, raw materials, fair tax practices, hydro-electric power (plentiful and cheap), natural gas and other such necessary factors.

But the factor which has made its industrial development program really click is the will of the people to forge ahead by working together with each other and with outside interests.

It is this kind of will and individual and collective spirit which has brought

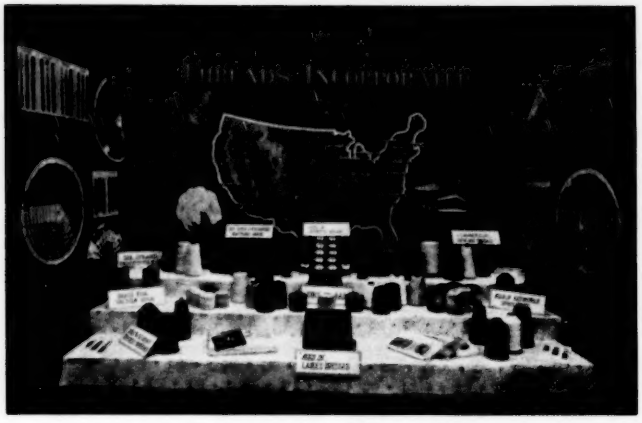
(Continued on page 40)

H. S. Mackie

R. T. Isley

B. T. Dickson

Mr. Mackie is chairman of the Industrial Diversification Commission and Mr. Isley is exec. secretary. Mr. Dickson is exec. secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.



Display of Products of Threads, Inc.

(*Continued from page 39*)

about individualized effort through the Commission and Junior and Senior Chambers of Commerce, and through direct individual activity.

It was this kind of spirit, for instance, which led to the founding with local capital of Wix Accessories Corporation. President of Wix is Allen H. Sims, who also is executive vice president of Gastonia's Citizens National Bank. He has spent many hours in aiding Gastonia's industrial development through the Gastonia Chamber of Commerce industrial affairs committee and as a frequent and trusted advisor of the Diversification Commission. But also, organizing his own direct capital venture, he founded Wix Accessories in 1938. Today Wix is one of the nation's largest oil and fuel oil filter manufacturers. Wix started with 15 employes. Now it has over 400.

It was this kind of spirit which led to the founding of Threads, Inc., now one of the nation's important producers of many kinds of sewing threads.

It was this kind of mutually helpful and cooperative spirit which enabled the Industrial Diversification Commission—privately, without fanfare, without publicity—to work out with the Gastonia city council a knotty problem of industrial waste overloading city sewer disposal facilities in such a manner that:

1. A sizable Gastonia industry, founded by local capital organized by the Chamber of Commerce in 1938, stayed in the Gastonia area, and did not move to already-optioned property elsewhere.

2. This same industry substantially expanded its operations to bring it from sub-processing to include finished product operations. Its capital investment and —more important, its payroll—were substantially increased.

Communities considering industrial development programs will find two things of principal interest in the history of the Gastonia operation—a community-wide effort born one night at a Gastonia Junior Chamber of Commerce meeting in the mind of a Gastonia salesman.

Interior view—Standard Business Forms, Inc.

Such interest will lie in the program's results and in its operational methods.

As to results, the program in its six years, has cost Gastonia township taxpayers (at the rate of 2¢ on the $100 worth of property) an average of approximately $11,000 annually, or a total of about $66,000. The program is now in its seventh year of operation.

In return the people have seen created directly from the program's efforts three industries with annual payrolls now exceeding $445,000—nearly half a million dollars a year. This nearly half million dollars annually is in large part channeled through local banks into the gross receipts of local merchants, benefitting merchants' profits, merchants' payrolls and ultimately the community at large.

This does not take into account payrolls from other industries indirectly influenced to locate in the Gastonia area by the program's efforts. Nor payrolls from small locally-launched enterprise created from within by the same efforts. Nor value added to the taxbooks by improvement of property. Nor payrolls from expansion of already-existent industries generated from Gastonia's general economic well-being.

The state of Gastonia's economic health may be assessed in some measure by realizing the fact that the area, according to Sales Management's 1951 Survey of Buying Power, is ninth in total retail sales in North Carolina, although 13th in population; that it is first *per capita* in retail sales; first *per capita* in home furnishings, automobile and food sales in North Carolina; first in *per family* food sales in North Carolina; and second *per capita* in North Carolina drug sales.

As to method, the Gastonia industrial development program is based principally on the factor mentioned heretofore—mutual cooperation.

The Industrial Diversification Commission consists of seven members, named annually, two named by the Junior Chamber of Commerce, two by the Senior Chamber, and three members-at-large named by these prior-selected four. They are all volunteers, serving entirely without pay, always ready to heed the community's call for service.

Present commission personnel exemplifies the cross-section of community interests represented. It includes H. S. Mackie, purchasing agent for Textiles, Inc., a chain of textile plants, as chairman; E. D. Craig, automobile dealer; Leonnel Brunnemer, public relations director of one of Gastonia's two banks, the National Bank of Commerce; T. Frank Suggs of Cocker Machine & Foundry Company, textile metal casters and machinery manufacturers; Adam J. Melvin, who heads a Gastonia textile sheet metal company and other interests; William D. Patrick, Gastonia optometrist; and Stewart Atkins, advertising director of Gastonia's daily newspaper, *The Gazette*.

The Commission works in close cooperation with the Chamber of Commerce, as all such organizations must to operate successfully.

(*Continued on page 52*)

Texas Electric Service Reflects Amazing Growth of West Texas

THE story of the amazing growth of West Texas—the increase in population, the expansion of industry and commerce, and the almost overnight change of small communities into bustling cities—is reflected in the growth of one electricity supply company that serves much of West Texas.

Texas Electric Service Company, with general offices in Fort Worth, supplies electric service to more than 100 West Texas cities and towns from an integrated power system of steam-electric generating stations and high-voltage transmission lines. These lines of Texas Electric Service Company are interconnected with the power systems of other companies operating in West Texas, and also with companies serving other sections of Texas. Together, these transmission systems form what is known as the Texas Power Grid, a network of power lines connecting dozens of large power plants which provide all of Texas with dependable power and light service, both for residential and commercial purposes, and also for the great industrial development that is taking place in many sections of the state.

Keeping abreast of the rapid growth of West Texas caused Texas Electric Service Company to embark on its greatest construction program immediately following World War II. Construction projects budgeted by this company for 1952 total $20,000,000, which added to the five-year 1947-51 construction total of $80,000,000 will put TESCO's program past the $100,000,000 mark by the end of this year. Continued growth of population and industry in the cities and towns served by the company, opening up of new oil producing areas, and a general increase in the per customer demand for electricity not only have lifted the company's construction program to new highs in total amount budgeted, but also have caused an upward revision of construction plans for 1953 and 1954.

"There's no looking backward in this business, especially in an area that is undergoing such a substantial development as the Fort Worth and West Texas areas served by Texas Electric Service Company," said J. B. Thomas, its President and General Manager. "Keeping the electricity supply adequate for all growth has demanded that carefully-laid long-range plans be adopted to increase generating capacity and to enlarge and extend our power transmission and distribution network. Power plants requiring a year to plan and nearly two years to build must be started well in advance of need. Transmission lines, and substations, too, must be planned months ahead."

Major items of the company's 1952 construction budget are the completion of an 80,000 kilowatt addition to its North Main plant at Fort Worth and a 44,000 kilowatt addition to its Morgan Creek plant near Colorado City, both of which were started in 1951. When these two new kilowatt factories are put into operation by early summer, Texas Electric Service Company's total generating capacity will be close to 500,000 kilowatts, more than four times the 120,000 kilowatts the company had at the end of World War II.

Looking still farther ahead, the company has placed orders for two more large steam-electric generating units and auxiliary equipment. One turbo-generator on order will produce 110,000 kilowatts, the largest yet to be added to the company's power system. The other is 66,000 kilowatts. Both units are expected to be pouring their kilowatts into Texas Electric Service Company's power system sometime in 1954.

Many new lines, substations and other additions to the company's power system are scheduled for 1952 to carry larger and larger quantities of electricity to oil fields, cities and other areas where rapid growth is taking place.

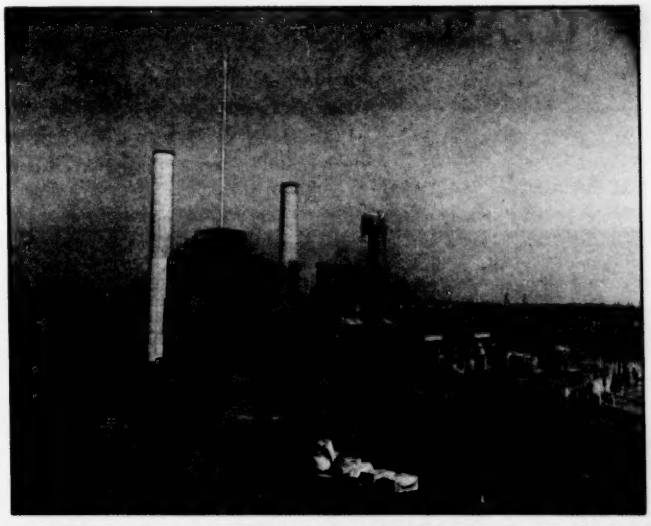
Natural gas is used as fuel in all of the steam-electric generating stations in the Texas Electric Service Company system. There is definitely more gas and oil in West Texas than water. While some sections of the United States can benefit from hydro-electric power, there is only a very limited amount of potential water power resources in West Texas. Even if developed, these resources could supply the needs for only a small percentage of the electric users. Water in West Texas is a precious commodity.

Texas rivers and streams depend almost entirely upon flash floods for stream flow. Production of electric power cannot wait on flash floods for water to turn turbines, as most Texans realize.

Cities served by Texas Electric Service Company include Fort Worth, and surrounding communities: Wichita Falls, Eastland, Ranger, Breckenridge, Arlington, Grand Prairie, Sweetwater, Snyder, Colorado City, Big Spring, Lamesa, Midland, Odessa, Monahans, Crane, Stanton, Wink, Andrews, Henrietta, Archer City, Iowa Park, Graham, DeLeon, Gorman, Oldon, Bellevue, O'Donnell, Roscoe, Loraine and Holliday. Many other towns, rural communities, farms, and ranches also are supplied with electricity from the Texas Electric Service Company power system. Every town and community, no matter how small, gets the same type of modern electric service that is supplied to the largest cities. Much of the great Permian Basin oil-producing area lies within the service territory of Texas Electric Service Company.

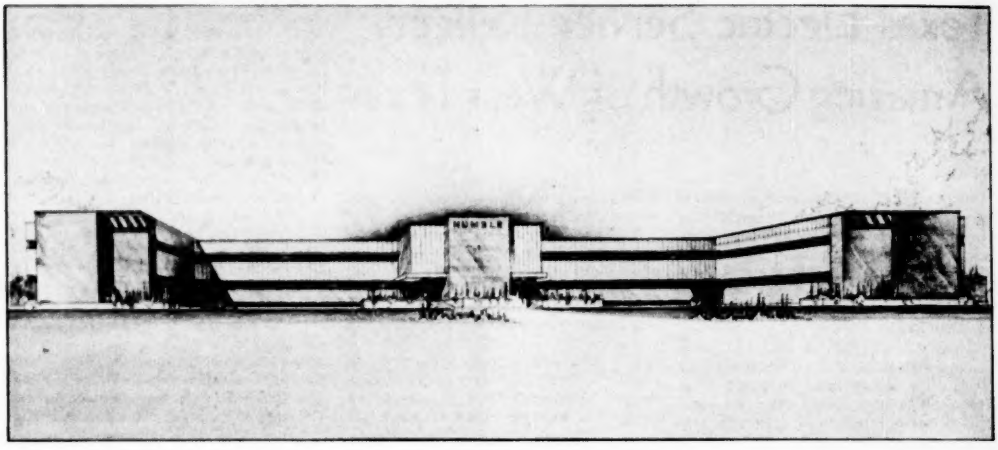
Supplying electricity to its customers has been just one of the major activities

(*Continued on page* 52)



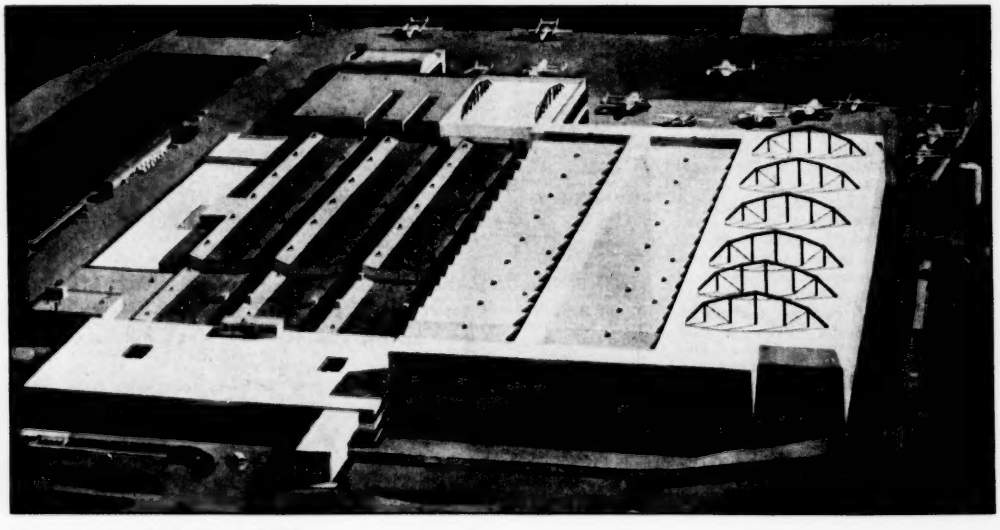
Size of Morgan Creek Power Plant of Texas Electric Service Co., near Colorado City, is being doubled by the addition of a new unit in the foreground. When completed this summer, it will be the largest plant between Fort Worth and El Paso.

INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION



IN TEXAS

Humble Oil & Refining Company has let the contract to Linbeck Construction Corporation for construction of this $2,750,000 research center at Houston. Work is to begin immediately. The center will consist of a main building and a warehouse. It is planned for completion for 500 days.



IN MARYLAND

According to the plans of the architect, Fordyce & Hamby, of New York, this is how the Fairchild Aircraft Division will look when the U. S. Air Force expansion program is completed at Hagerstown. The additional facilities will increase total plant area to over a million square feet.

INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION

IN ARKANSAS

Artist's sketch of the glass bulb plant Westinghouse Electric will build near Hot Springs. The plant will employ 500 men and women and will contain 300,000 square feet of floor space. One-third of the output of this plant will go to the firm's Little Rock plant for finishing.

IN GEORGIA

This $1,000,000 paper converting plant, another handsome and impressive structure in the rapidly expanding industrial community of the Atlanta area, was recently opened by International Paper Co. The plant, comprising 55,000 square feet of floor space will produce paper milk containers.

SOUTHERNERS AT WORK

U. S. Chamber Names Laurence F. Lee, President

Laurence F. Lee, a Floridian by adoption, a New Mexican by birth and an insurance man by way of the law business, is the new president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

He is president of the Peninsular Life Insurance Company, Jacksonville, Fla., and of the Occidental Life Insurance Company, Raleigh, N. C. He succeeds D. A. Hulcy as National Chamber president. Hulcy becomes chairman of the board.

At 63, Lee is trimly set and on the tallish order. He has the open-weather complexion and the steady, narrowed eyes of men who grew up in the areas of far distances. In a Stetson hat, he would be mistaken for a rancher, which, in fact he is. For he keeps one foot in America's last frontier by serving as vice president of the Fernandez Co., operating one of the largest ranches in New Mexico.

His interests have been versatile. As president of the Chamber, he moves up from a vice presidency and long service as a director. He has been a member of President Truman's Loyalty Review Board; and he served on the Gordon Gray "dollar-gap" committee.

He is a member of Pi Kappa Alpha, Phi Delta Phi, the Association of Life Insurance Counsel, Lawyers' Club of New York; Yale Club of New York; Union League Club of Chicago, member of the Life Insurance Association of America.

Central of Georgia Names W. E. Dillard, General Manager

William E. Dillard is the new General Manager of the Central of Georgia Railway, Savannah, Ga.

He was elected by the Board of Directors April 3, to succeed the late R. R. Cummins, who was Vice President and General Manager until his death February 26.

Mr. Dillard had been General Superintendent of the Central since January 1, and was assigned, on February 28, the duties performed by the late Mr. Cummins.

A native of Buena Vista, Ga., Mr. Dillard began his career with the Central while still in his teens as Ticket Clerk, Ellaville, Ga., May 31, 1915. In the years that followed, he saw service as Agent, Fort Mitchell, Ala.; Agency Clerk, Hurtsboro, Ala.; Operator, LaFayette, Ala.; Relief Agent or Operator, Chipley, Ga., Ellaville, Union Springs, Ala., Alexander City, Ala., Sylacauga, Ala., and Brantley, Ala.; and Cashier, Troy, Ala.

He became Agent, Buena Vista, in 1923 and remained at that post until May 1, 1926, when he went to Troy as Agent. He was promoted to Chief Clerk, Columbus Freight Agency, July 1, 1932, and was advanced to Agent, Columbus, November 1, 1933, where he served until his promotion to Trainmaster, Cedartown, May 15, 1939.

Mr. Dillard was elevated to Superintendent, Columbus Division, March 1, 1942, where he served until his appointment as General Superintendent.

C. S. Lawson Named President U. S. Pipe & Foundry Co.

At the annual meeting of the board of directors on April 24, Norman F. S. Russell was re-elected chairman of the board, relinquishing the office of president which he has filled since the resignation of General Donald Armstrong in December. Claude S. Lawson was elected president

Claude S .Lawson

and chief executive officer of the company and James J. Reynolds was elected vice president.

Mr. Lawson has been president of Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company since 1948, which company he joined in 1915 as a chemist upon graduation from Clemson College. He became successively blast furnace superintendent, general superintendent, general manager, vice president, president and director. He became a director of the United States Pipe and Foundry Company in 1951 and is a director of the Birmingham Trust National Bank. He is president of the Birmingham Area Boy Scout Council, a director of the National Council of Boy Scouts, a director of the Jefferson County Community Chest, and active in other public and private organizations of local, statewide and national scope. Mr. Lawson will make his headquarters at the general offices, Burlington, New Jersey.

Mr. Reynolds has been assistant to the chairman of the board since January 1, 1952 after having served as a member of the National Labor Relations Board for a period of 5½ years.

David F. Cocks Elected President of Kentucky Chamber

David F. Cocks, vice president and treasurer of Standard Oil Company (Ky.), has been elected president of the Kentucky Chamber of Commerce. His election was announced at the banquet session of the Congress of Kentucky Business an Annual Meeting of the State Chamber of Commerce held tonight at the Brown Hotel. More than 400 Kentucky businessmen attended the meeting.

Since moving to Louisville from Atlanta in 1931, Cocks has taken an active part in the business, civic, and fraternal life of Kentucky as past president of Louisville's Pendennis Club and the Executives Club, a Rotarian, past potentate of Kosair Temple, and a director of the Louisville Safety Council, Kosair Crippled Children's Home and the Kentucky Tax Research Association. Last year he served as first vice president of the State Chamber and as chairman of its Tourist & Travel Council.

L. W. Bishop Returns As Director Of South Carolina Planning Board

South Carolina "drafted" L. W. Bishop to return to his former position as Director of the State Research, Planning and Development Board, effective April 15.

Stepping into the post he held with distinction from 1948 to 1951, Mr. Bishop will succeed Charles N. Plowden, who resigned because of the increasing pressure of business affairs, it has been announced by A. Stanley Llewellyn, Board Chairman.

Governor Byrnes and other leading state officials joined members of the Board in the effort to persuade Mr. Bishop to leave his work as president of the Hunt Loom & Machinery Works, Greenville, to serve the state again as head of its important development agency.

"The board is extremely fortunate in being able to draft Mr. Louis Bishop to take over as director again," Governor Byrnes' statement said. "During his previous service, he was instrumental in bringing a number of industries to the state. I am sure he will again reflect credit upon himself, the board, and the state."

Mr. Llewellyn expressed gratification that Mr. Bishop had been prevailed upon to return to the post he "held so brilliantly in the past."

F. E. Grier, president of Abney Mills, issued the following statement: "The Hunt

Loom & Machinery Works, Inc., which is controlled by the Abney Mills, is indeed sorry to lose Mr. Louis W. Bishop, who has done an outstanding job with the Hunt organization in the 15 months he has served as its president and a director. The Abney Mills, a South Carolina corporation whose stock is owned by South Carolina citizens, is vitally interested in the welfare and future development of our state as a whole, and for this reason only has consented to Governor Byrnes' request that Mr. Bishop be released from the Hunt Loom & Machinery Works, Inc."

W. G. Regnery Named Advisor To Southern Research Lab.

Walter G. Regnery, President and General Manager of the Joanna Cotton Mill Company, Joanna, S. C., has been appointed a collaborator of the Cotton Mechanical Processing Division, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, to advise on the planning and execution of its research program, Dr. C. H. Fisher, Director, announced on April 10.

The Laboratory is a unit of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in New Orleans, La.

Mr. Regnery is one of four advisers serving the Cotton Mechanical Processing Division on a rotation plan under which leaders in the textile industry contribute suggestions and ideas to help the Laboratory maintain a practical program of investigations leading to the greatest possible benefits to both farmers and cotton mills. He replaces Ephraim Freedman, Director of Macy's Bureau of Standards in New York, who has served in a similar capacity for the past three years.

Others serving at the present time are: Norman E. Elsas, Chairman of the Board, Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.; M. Earl Heard, Vice President and Director of Research, West Point Manufacturing Company, West Point, Ga.; and W. Alex Turner, Vice President and General Superintendent of Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.

This group of collaborators usually meets at the Laboratory once a year to review the work of the Cotton Mechanical Processing Division and to discuss new or additional problems in cotton utilization toward which research could be directed advantageously to increase the uses for cotton. The 1952 meeting is scheduled for May 12-13, Dr. Fisher said.

Southwest Research Institute Announces New Appointments

An upsurge of industrial scientific research in the field of metallurgy has brought about the establishment of a department of metallurgy at Southwest Research Institute, Dr. Harold Vagtborg, president, has announced.

Appointed to head the department is Dr. Robert J. Anderson, who was awarded a Doctor of Science degree by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and who has had 35 years' experience in industrial, government and educational fields.

The department is undertaking industrial metallurgical research in foundry practice, process metallurgy, and physical metallurgy, in addition to problems in metal economics.

Calvin H. Yuill, nationally-known authority in building material research, housing and building codes, has been named assistant director of the Fire Technology Division of Southwest Research Institute.

A graduate of Northwestern University, Yuill has been executive director of the Housing Association of Metropolitan Boston, chairman of the advisory committee on War Housing for the Massachusetts State Board of Housing, and vice-chairman of the National Committee of Housing Associations.

Dale Dorn, vice president of the Forest Oil Corporation and board member of several petroleum organizations, has been elected chairman of the board of trustees for the Southwest Foundation for Research and Education, an affiliate of the Southwest Research Institute.

In announcing Dorn's election, Dr. Harold Vagtborg, president, said creation of the new board position marked "another step forward in the nonprofit scientific research organization's plan of expansion."

In addition to the Forest Oil Company post, Mr. Dorn is a director of the Llano Drilling Company and member of the board of directors of Independent Petroleum Association of America and the Mid-Continent Petroleum Association. He is also a member of the Order of the Alamo and a director of the Bexar County Chapter of the American Red Cross.

Bendix Names Barnhill Commercial Sales Manager

R. B. Barnhill

R. B. Barnhill, formerly Manager of Automotive and Mobile Sales, has been named Commercial Sales Manager for the Radio Communications Division of Bendix Aviation Corporation. The change was announced by Arnold Rosenberg, General Sales Manager. In his new capacity, Barnhill assumes responsibility for the sales of the entire line of products manufactured by the division for commercial markets. Bendix is a leading manufacturer of aviation communication and navigation equipment, railroad radio, mobile communication systems and custom automobile radios.

Barnhill, who has been with Bendix Radio for five years, has had wide experience in the communication field. Prior to joining Bendix as a sales engineer, he was a Field Engineer supervising tests and installations for Airon Manufacturing Company, then producing the first permanently licensed VHF communication systems for use by the railroad industry. During World War II, Barnhill served in the Navy first as a radio and radar operator, and later as an instructor training bomber combat crews in radio and radar techniques. Just prior to the end of the War, Barnhill was stationed at Corpus Christi, Texas as an instructor in airborne navigation equipment and multi-channel communication systems.

NAM Names Eighteen To Policy Committees

Appointment of 18 officials of industrial concerns in Maryland and West Virginia have been named to serve on important policy committees of the National Association of Manufacturers, it was announced in New York recently by William J. Grede, NAM president. They are:

Committee on Taxation—

Rolla D. Campbell, general counsel, Island Creek Coal Co., Huntington, W. Va.; W. F. Dalzell, president, Fostoria Glass Co., Moundsville, W. Va.; Albert Lion, president, Lion Brothers Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md.; Hayes Picklesimer, president, Kanawha Valley Bank, Charleston, W. Va.; L. M. Polan, partner, Zenith Optical Co., Huntington, W. Va.

Committee on Government Economy—

E. N. Funkhauser, president, R. J. Funkhauser & Co., Inc., Hagerstown, Md.; J. B. Reynolds, president, Hagerstown Rubber Co., Hagerstown, Md.; Talbot T. Speer, president, Baltimore Salesbook Co., Baltimore, Md.

Committee on Industrial Health and Safety—

Donovan R. Beachley, president, Beachley Furniture Co., Inc., Hagerstown; Charles E. McManus, Jr., executive vice president, Crown Cork and Seal Company, Baltimore; Thomas Somerville, III, president, Washington Brick Co., Muirkirk, Md.; Howard M. Taylor, Jr., vice president, International Bedding Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Wells, secretary-treasurer, Homer Laughlin China Co., Newell, W. Va.

(Continued on page 46)

Southerners

(*Continued from page* 45)

Committee on Distribution—

A. W. McThenia, general manager, Acme Limestone Co., Fort Spring, W. Va.; George A. Stevenson, vice president, Penn Metal Co., Inc., Parkersburg, W. Va.

Committee on Industrial Relations—

James D. Francis, board chairman, Island Creek Coal Co., Huntington, W. Va.

Committee on International Relations—

L. M. Brill, president, Fairmont Aluminum Company, Fairmont, W. Va.

Committee on Research—

M. Ellingsworth, executive vice president, General Elevator Co., Baltimore, Md.

M. T. Garrett, Jr. Awarded Degree in Sanitary Engineering

M. Truett Garrett, Jr., who recently returned from Boston, Mass., to join the staff of the Garrett Engineering Company, has been notified by Massachusetts Institute of Technology's post graduate school that the doctor's degree in sanitary engineering has been conferred upon him.

M. T. Garrett, Jr.

Dr. Garrett spent four years of graduate study at M. I. T., receiving the Master of Science Degree in June, 1949 and now the Doctor of Science Degree. Previously in 1948 he had received the degree of Bachelor of Science in civil engineering at Texas A. & M. College.

A native Houstonian, Dr. Garrett is the son of M. Truett Garrett, Sr., founder and President of Garrett Engineering Company, which has directed the engineering of many sanitary and water projects, municipal improvement districts and private.

Temco Advances Buehring To Contract Administration Post

E. Fred Buehring has been promoted from general supervisor to assistant director of Contract Administration of Temco Aircraft Corporation, Dallas, Texas, L. E. McHaney, Temco director of contract administration, announced on April 13.

Buehring, a native of McGregor, Texas, attended Southern Methodist University and Draughon's Business College in Dallas. He joined Central Freight Lines in 1935 and rose to dock foreman before leaving in 1941 to join the Texas Division of North American Aviation, Inc., as an assistant foreman in parts control.

Buehring was later transferred to tool planning and was group leader over the fuselage planning section when he left North American in 1944 to become traffic manager of cargo and passenger operations at the Love Field terminal of the Military Air Transport Service, then known as the Air Transport Command.

After the Love Field installation closed in 1946, Buehring spent a short time with Hall Wholesale Company, Dallas, as a hardware salesman, and later the same year joined Temco as a tool planner.

Luscombe Re-elects Three To Board of Directors

Stockholders of Luscombe Airplane Corporation at their annual meeting, April 3, at the Company offices in Dallas, Texas, re-elected H. L. Howard, Robert McCulloch, D. Harold Byrd, James M. Cumby, and O. R. Moore as directors of the Corporation.

At the annual meeting of the directors following the stockholders' meeting the following officers were re-elected:

H. L. Howard, president.

Robert McCulloch, executive vice president and treasurer.

Clyde Williams, secretary.

Luscombe is a subsidiary of Texas Engineering and Manufacturing Company, Inc.

N&W Names F. B. Wright General Coal Freight Agent

Fred B. Wright, Norfolk and Western coal freight agent, was appointed the railway's general coal freight agent, effective April 1. He succeeds the late Fred E. Willman. Replacing Mr. Wright as coal freight agent is Walter A. Light, chief clerk to the general coal traffic manager. New chief clerk is A. J. Moody, chief rate clerk in the office of general coal freight agent.

Mr. Wright was born in Bristol, Va., and joined the railway's traffic department as a clerk in May, 1925. He became second executive rate clerk in 1936 and first executive rate clerk the next year. He was made chief clerk to the commerce agent in 1939 and was promoted to assistant general freight agent in December, 1944. Mr. Wright was advanced to coal freight agent in July, 1947.

A native of Patrick County, Va., Mr. Light joined the N. & W. in 1927 as a stenographer in the transportation department. He became secretary to the coal traffic manager in 1931 and was promoted to chief clerk in April, 1934.

Mr. Moody joined the accounting department in August, 1929. He transferred to the general coal freight agent's office as a stenographer-clerk in 1930 and four years later moved to the Cincinnati coal bureau of the railway. He became secretary to the coal traffic manager in 1939 and was promoted to chief rate clerk in the general coal freight agent's office in December, 1948.

Bendix Radio Name Welch Assistant General Manager

Mr. Arthur E. Welch has been named Assistant General Manager of Bendix Radio, Television and Broadcast Receiver Division of the Bendix Aviation Corporation at Baltimore, Maryland, according to an announcement made by W. A. Mara, General Manager of the Division.

Mr. Welch leaves the Raytheon Manufacturing Company where he has served as National Merchandising Manager. He assumed his new duties May 1.

Mr. Welch began his business career with the Frigidaire Corporation at Dayton, Ohio, in 1926, advancing to the post of Comptroller of the Frigidaire Sales Corporation of New York.

From 1935 until World War II he operated A & W Refrigeration Sales, Frigidaire Distributors of Long Island, New York, of which he was owner and General Manager. During the war he served the U. S. Army Air Forces as a manager of Army audit and government contracts, and was also assigned to the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation of Long Island City as Treasurer and Comptroller.

In 1944 Mr. Welch became Executive Vice President of Aireon Manufacturing Corporation of Kansas City, and in 1946 was appointed Sales Manager of the Raytheon Sales Corporation of the Raytheon Manufacturing Company of Waltham, Massachusetts. There he played a prominent part in the development of Raytheon consumer goods products, including the Radarange. He determined marketability and established sales programs for electronic precipitators, diathermy equipment and other products.

During the past two years Mr. Welch has worked directly on the problems involved in designing, pricing and establishing sales and service policies as well as developing distribution outlets for Raytheon radio and television receivers.

Algernon Blair, Montgomery Contractor, Dies

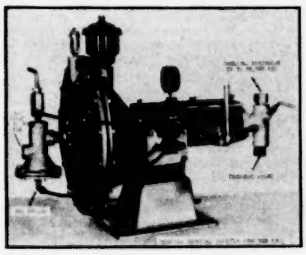
Algernon Blair, a leading contractor of not only the South but of the country as well, died last month after a long and

(*Continued on page* 54)

Injector Pump

Texstream Corporation, 320 Hughes St., Houston 11, Texas.—A high pressure Chemical Injector Pump Model MSM 5001, 50 pounds of feed pressure of air, gas, water or steam will produce up to 20,000 pounds discharged pressure. In other words the pump will inject a liquid chemical into another liquid against 20,000 pounds pressure.

Feed pressures are easily adjusted from 5 to 50 pounds to give desired output pressures of 100 up to 20,000 younds, the volume of liquid discharge can be accurately set to



Texstream Model MSM 5001

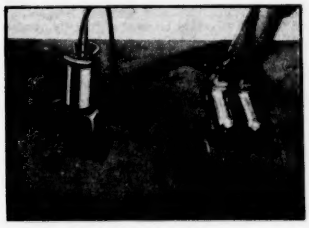
deliver ½ pt to 360 gallons per 24 hour period.

This small pump which weighs only 62 pounds is supplied with ¾ or ½ inch stellite pistons and valves when used for sustained high pressure. For lower pressures 1 inch stainless steel pistons and valves are used. The mechanical parts operate in an oil bath, sealed against dust and atmospheric influences. The suction is equipped with a combination sight feed strainer and cut-off, discharge chamber has bleed-off for easy priming and sample catching.

Wire Rope Cutter

Manco Manufacturing Co., Bradley, Ill.—A new latch-type design wire rope cutter, to supplement the well known Guillotine line of metal cutting equipment.

The new series 15 is simple to operate. A click of the latch opens the anvil; material to be cut is laid in position, and main body of tool is raised back to vertical position which



Series 15 Guillotine

automatically locks tool in cutting position. Cutting time as little as 7 seconds can be obtained, depending on pump assembly used.

The company states that this tool exerts up to 50 tons thrust, which makes clean cut through up to 1¾ inch wire rope. The blades are easily removable for sharpening when needed.

Masonry Coating

United Laboratories, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio A new one-coat masonry paint called Mason Coat No. 310. This is an oil based paint designed for the two-fold duty of decoration and protection against moisture infiltration. It is applicable to both interior and exterior surfaces of concrete block, cement, brick, stucco, asbestos cement siding and other similar masonry surfaces. It may be applied by either brush or spray over either new masonry or surfaces that have previously been painted.

It is said to be extremely elastic and to withstand severe weather and temperature changes. It has good hiding qualities and its one-coat feature makes it especially economical. It is available in white and several tints.

Portable Electric Saw

Cummins Industrials, Division of Cummins-Chicago Corp., Chicago 40, Ill.—A new, compact, portable electric saw, weighing only ten pounds, which makes all cuts in 2-inch dressed lumber at a 45 degree bevel cut. It is marketed under the name Maxaw 700.

According to the manufacturer, the reason for the light weight and minimum bulk of the saw is the magic pivot, a long overlooked engineering principle of putting the pivot point of the saw shaft closer to the saw shoe and the work.

Another benefit claimed for the magic pivot principle is the use of hard-biting, "stub-radius" blades, which put more power into the cutting edge, reach farther through 2-inch dressed wood at a 45 degree bevel cut and retain their cutting capacity longer after repeated sharpenings.

Detachable V-Link Belt

Brammer Co., 684 Broadway, New York 12, N. Y.—A patented, detachable V-link belt, that is pre-stretched, will not slip, can run in either direction. This belt is said to include unique features that prevent distortion after usage and permit smooth vibration-free service at top speeds in either direction.

The manufacturer claims that these links contain more plys than on other V-link belts commonly used, are uniform in camber and dimension, and made from tough woven cloth impregnated with top grade heat and oil resistant crude rubber. Another exclusive feature is the convex head stud, which assures greater strength and longer service life.

Polyethylene Valves

American Agile Corporation, P. O. Box 168, Bedford, Ohio—One-inch and two-inch bore valves which are fabricated throughout from polyethylene, except for the packing rings, made from a polyethylene-polyiso-butylene mixture.

These valves, known as Agilene valves, are extremely light in weight (1 lb. and 3¼ lb. respectively) and are highly resistant to most corrosive chemicals including hydrofluoric, sulfuric, nitric and hydrochloric acids at temperatures up to 170° F.

More resistant to most commonly encountered corrosive media than stainless steel, monel, and other high-priced metals and alloys, Agilene Valves are furnished with standard drilled flanges for easy incorporation into existing installations or for use in new pipe line assemblies.

Heavy Duty Burner

Industrial Engineered Products Company, Los Angeles, California—A new heavy duty Bazooka Torch. It's extremely hot, yet comfortably cool!!!

This torch is a rugged but lightweight extra heavy duty burner with design features not to be found in any other torch. The self-cooled adjustable pistal grip handle may be easily moved close to the burner for better control or back away from the reflected heat of the work. Excellent for reaching heavy duty jobs in "hard to get at" locations where a heavy concentration of heat is desired. Weighing only 2½ pounds, complete with hose assembly, this unit produces a flame range from a soft, lapping flame of 5" long and 1" diameter to a large hard blast flame of 20" long and 5" diameter.

Bazooka Torch

The Bazooka was designed especially for the industrial field and is operated from standard Liquid Petroleum Gas (Butane-Propane) cylinders at tank pressure with no gas regulator required. Excellent for preheating and annealing operations, rebabbitting bearings, large electrical cable solderings, solder wiping, large diameter copper sweat fitting installations, heavy steel metal soldering, melting out leaded soil pipe joints, cold weather thawing, composition floor laying, paint burning, and numerous other operations where the use of a lightweight and flexible, but heavy duty torch is required.

Cleated Belt Conveyor

The Rapids Standard Co., Inc., Grand Rapids, Mich.—A new, low-cost cleated belt

(*Continued on page* 48)

NEW PRODUCTS

(Continued from page 47)

conveyor for handling light stampings, screw machine products, scrap, and similar press-room and machine-shop material. Called the Press-Veyor, Jr., this compact, highly portable power unit speeds up plant operations by maintaining a smooth flow of goods from production machines to tote boxes.

The new Press-Veyor, Jr. is available in 4, 6, and 8-foot lengths and 4, 8, and 12-inch belt widths for handling a wide range of products. The rigid 12-gauge steel bed and guard rails are formed in one piece to prevent parts handled from catching and being damaged.

The Press-Veyor, Jr. can be had with woven cotton, Neoprene, or waterproofed woven cotton belts with steel cleats spaced on 24-inch centers. The standard belt speed is 55 feet per minute—higher and lower speeds are available. A choice of single or three-phase motors for 115 or 220/440 voltage is offered.

Aluminum Furnace

Pereny Equipment Co., Columbus, Ohio—A portable-type electric furnace to fulfill the needs of the aircraft industry to heat special aluminum bars to approximately 300 degrees F., prior to forming operations. The heat treating operation is required because of the special composition of the aluminum. If forming operations are performed prior to this heat treatment, the bars have a tendency to crack when bent.

Pereny Oven

This new unit, having an oven size of three feet wide by six feet long by eight inches high is equipped with a blower to produce proper recirculation of the heated air. A semi-closed opening for feeding and discharging the long bars is provided by means of an asbestos strip curtain. The unit is mounted on rollers so that it can be easily transported from one operation to the next.

Unit for Machine Work

Enco Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.—Making it possible to direct enough light precisely where wanted while working on any machine shop equipment, along an assembly line, or on home workshop devices, a new, portable, flexible electric light unit is announced by Enco. This device has important applications in mass production jobs. It is claimed, in setting up the jobs on the various machines. That is, in lining up the tooling and making certain that everything else in connection with the job is correct. It is equipped with a permanent magnetic base for instantaneous attaching with a 50 lb. pull to flat or curved metal surfaces, thus improving the quality of workmanship, relieving the strain on workers' eyes, saving time and eliminating haphazard clamping, it is said. The unit also has household and office uses.

Called Miti-Mite, this equipment consists of a magnetic base holder 1" x 1¼" x 1½", (the most powerful of its size produced commercially) to which is attached, by means of a ball stem, a bracket assembly having a socket clip. The socket clip holds an electric light socket to accommodate a 25 or 40-watt bulb which, together with the shield, has a length of 4¾". The switch is on the light socket. The outside of the light shield is rayon-flocked green to resist heat and protect the user's eyes. In fact, so cool does this shade remain that it may be used for adjusting the light. The socket and bracket assembly are heavily plated.

Six Jaw Chuck

D-S Grinder Division of Royal Oak Tool and Machine Co., 619 E. 4th Ave., Royal Oak, Mich.—A new 6 jaw chuck for the D-S Radial Relief Grinding Fixture.

Purpose of the chuck is to permit grinding tools not readily held in a collet or for which no collet in correct size is available and no further early need is anticipated.

The chuck is a 4" Buck model specially adapted for the D-S fixture. Perfect alignment is assured. A shank, precision ground for the D-S spindle, with integral adjustable back plate has been added to the chuck body. The adjustable feature assures concentricity within .0005" total indicator runout.

The chuck with 6 hardened reversible jaws centers work easier and quicker without danger of cocking and grips the work more firmly with less pressure than the 3 jaw chuck formerly offered.

Demineralizer

The Penfield Manufacturing Company, Meriden, Connecticut—A new fully automatic Mono-Bed Unit.

This new Penfield Demineralizer performs all its operating functions, including the regeneration cycle, completely automatically. There are no valves to operate and no supervision is required. Whenever the effluent's conductivity falls below standard, the treated water is automatically discharged and lights (or other warning system) signal the need for activation of a regeneration cycle.

The simple turning of a single switch then puts the unit through its regeneration cycle completely automatically, including rinsing and recutting in the effluent when desired resistivity (purity) is reached. During this automatic regeneration cycle, the regenerative tanks are automatically refilled with water so that fresh acid and caustics may be added in preparation for the next regeneration cycle.

Hydraulic Lift

Century Products Co., Minneapolis, Minn.—A new 1000-pound capacity, manually operated and propelled hydraulic lift has been developed for industrial and commercial materials handling.

Designed especially for utility and versatility, the Century "1000" weighs only 150 pounds and will raise a 1000-pound load from floor level to a height of 4 feet or to any intermediate position. A small lever at the operator's fingertips releases the platform for controlled descent. The material platform—23 inches by 24 inches—is elevated by a two-cylinder double acting reciprocating pump, which contains only three moving parts. A plastic pump handle grip resists attack by oil or grease.

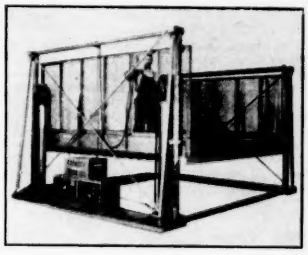
The unit is engineered for efficient load distribution and stability, having two fixed-position large diameter front wheels and two swivel-type trailing wheels. This design principle affords maximum mobility, according to the manufacturer.

Bolt Cutters

The Manco Mfg. Company, Bradley, Ill.—A Mill Type Bolt Cutter with reversible jaws, Manco Model 30-MCC. This new cutter employs reversible cutting blades—blades may be reversed in the same manner as the double edge blade in your safety razor. This feature, it is claimed, doubles blade life automatically with little increase in cost. Model 30-MCC Mill Type Bolt Cutter also has forged steel handles guaranteed against breakage. Jaws and handles by pair are interchangeable with standard 30" cutters.

Four Post Lifters

Service Caster and Truck Corp., Albion, Mich.—A new series of Electraulic Four Post Lifters which are said to facilitate the heavy loading of trucks and railway cars, and are especially fitted to level-to-level and floor-to-floor movement of trucks and skids, materials, heavy parts, etc. in plants and warehouses.



Service Caster Truck

Electric-hydraulic powered and designed for continuous operation, these lifters feature higher load capacity, higher speed lifting, larger platforms and greater lifting range than many other type lifters, according to the manufacturer.

Models are available in capacities from 2000 to 12000 pounds and platform sizes from five feet by five feet to twelve feet by twelve feet.

High Frequency Heating Unit

Lewis Machine Co., St. Paul, Minn. — A new electronic high frequency heating unit for soldering, brazing, hardening, annealing and other controlled heat applications.

The unit—called the "Lewis 1500"—is designed for use with either ferrous or non-ferrous metals in all metal working fields. A skilled operator is not required.

Weighing 350 pounds and costing approximately 5¢ per hour to operate, the unit is controlled by an automatic timer switch which may be pre-set from zero to sixty seconds. When the machine is turned on and the timer switch set, the object to be heated is placed within a copper work coil in front of the unit and the timer switch is activated for each exposure by a simple push button.

Coils and accessory equipment are available to meet an infinite range of heating applications. Pre-assembled or pre-positioned parts may be heated while in motion on a conveyor or turntable. Use of the "Lewis 1500" greatly reduces both set-up and heating time required by conventional methods, according to the manufacturer.

This is Leonard A. Snyder, photographed at eight weeks

INTRODUCING *The Youngest Telephone Share Owner*

**BABY BECOMES PART OWNER OF A. T. & T.
WHEN ONLY THIRTY-TWO MINUTES OLD**

Little Leonard Snyder of Philadelphia, Pa., broke all known speed records in becoming a part owner of the Bell Telephone business.

Minutes after he was born on December 28, 1951, his proud father telephoned the news to his aunt. She was so delighted that she immediately telephoned an order for five shares of American Telephone and Telegraph Company stock for the new arrival. Thirty-two minutes after Leonard was born, the stock was purchased in his name.

He's much younger than the average A. T. & T. shareholder, of course. But in the number of shares he owns, he's just like thousands and thousands of others. For about half of all the owners of A. T. & T. are small shareholders, with ten shares or less.

The 1,100,000 owners of the Bell Telephone business are people of all ages, from all walks of life, in every part of the United States.

Thousands of churches, hospitals, schools and libraries and three hundred and fifty insurance companies also own A. T. & T. stock.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

Function of Profit

(Continued from page 28)

and what might be a perfectly fair and practical procedure in their case would be quite the opposite with respect to competitive enterprises in other fields.

In a period of rising prices such as we have experienced during the past decade, it is particularly dangerous to use investment as a yardstick for current earnings. George D. Bailey, then President of the American Institute of Accountants, writing in the Harvard Business Review of November 1948 has this observation: "Earnings should be related to current prices . . . to restrict earnings to a return on original cost is to invite the destruction of our system." We think Mr. Bailey's comment is applicable to the entire subject of business profit. If the American public fails to understand the basic fundamentals of the economic system which has brought them the standard of living they now enjoy they will surely lose it.

It would be very constructive if business profits became an issue in the forthcoming political campaigns. Holders of and candidates for high public office would then be obliged to express themselves and take a definite stand on this subject which surely ranks in importance with foreign policy, civil rights, price and wage controls and taxes as a matter for discussion.

Construction Awards

(Continued from page 35)

the figure for April of last year, embraces $60,351,000 for dams, drainage, earthwork and airports; $12,361,000 for sewer and water work and $5,458,000 for government electric projects.

Considering the several engineering type subdivisions separately, the $60,351,000 for dams, drainage, earthwork and airports is seventy per cent larger than the figure for such work in the preceding month. Government electric projects rose to $5,458,000 from $1,443,000, the latter the low point for the year so far. Sewer and water work dropped about twenty-one per cent from the value of the preceding month.

Private building, with its $84,124,000 total, was made up of $76,222,000 for residential construction; $6,061,000 for assembly buildings, including churches; $1,094,000 for commercial structures, and $747,000 for office buildings. In the prior month, the totals for these were $98,391,000, $4,270,000, $519,000 and $739,000, respectively.

The threat of further inflation and subsequent uncertainties which have complicated the construction picture since start of federal controls crystallized into the steel workers' strike and shut-down of most of the steel-making capacity of the country. Cost of the labor demands if imposed on the industry is estimated at $12 per ton of steel products shipped. Rises in costs would be inevitable.

Higher prices would be coupled with the new policy established a few weeks ago by the Wage Stabilization Board, which generally authorized increases up to fifteen cents an hour over the ten per cent rise it allowed under an older formula, with health and welfare provisions included in the new formula as well.

Early in April, when the steelworkers' walk-out was just beginning to cloud the construction horizon, the American Appraisal Co. announced that its cost index for the first quarter of the year has reached a new high of 544. This represented an increase of nineteen points since March of 1951 and a five-point rise for the first quarter of this year. The latter was attributed almost entirely to increases in labor prices.

The Housing and Home Finance Agency has issued a new regulation—called P. and A. Order 1—which is described as establishing formal procedures by which applicants can ask reconsideration, or appeals of decisions under the controlled materials plan. The new regulation pertains to residential construction.

Some idea of the so-called defense housing program was given at the middle of April by the Housing and Home Finance Agency. Applications for erection of 61,662 units, or ninety-four per cent of the 65,565 units programmed in 114 of the 158 critical areas had been approved. Of that number, 12,618 units had been placed under construction and 1,666 of them had been completed.

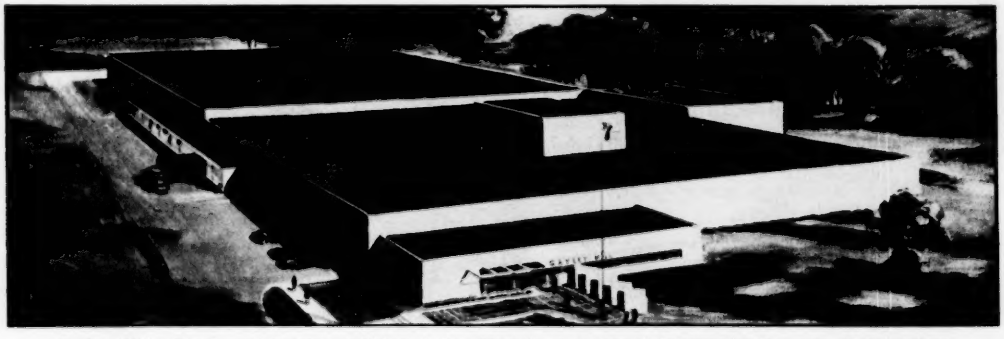
Prior to the present uncertainty caused by the steel industry's labor trouble, construction had been continuing at record levels, according to the joint statement of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor and the Building Materials Division of the Department of Commerce.

Substantial increases were reported in private home-building activity and in highway construction, together with seasonable advances in other types of construction. These favorable factors were announced as boosting the dollar volume of new construction in March, the latest month for which figures are available to about $2,250,000,000, a rise of thirteen per cent over the February and slightly above the March, 1951 total.

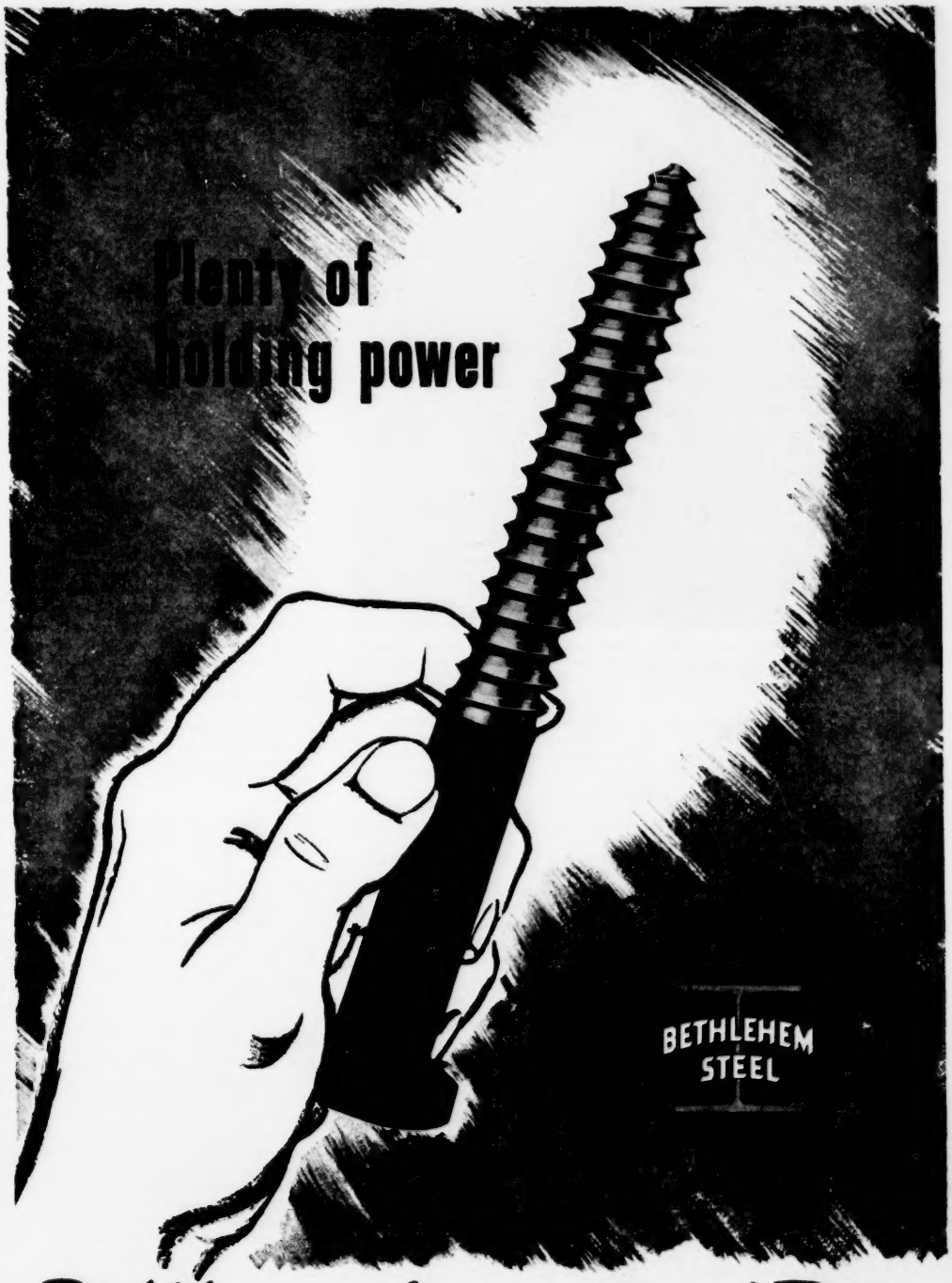
During the first quarter of 1952, those two agencies estimated total expenditures for new construction at nearly $6,400,000,000. This was reported as about the same as the amount spent for new construction during the first three months of 1951.

New construction outlays were at the high levels in March, the two bureaus said, because of increased expenditures in military and defense production facilities, these off-setting declines in private residential and commercial building compared with expenditures in the same period of last year.

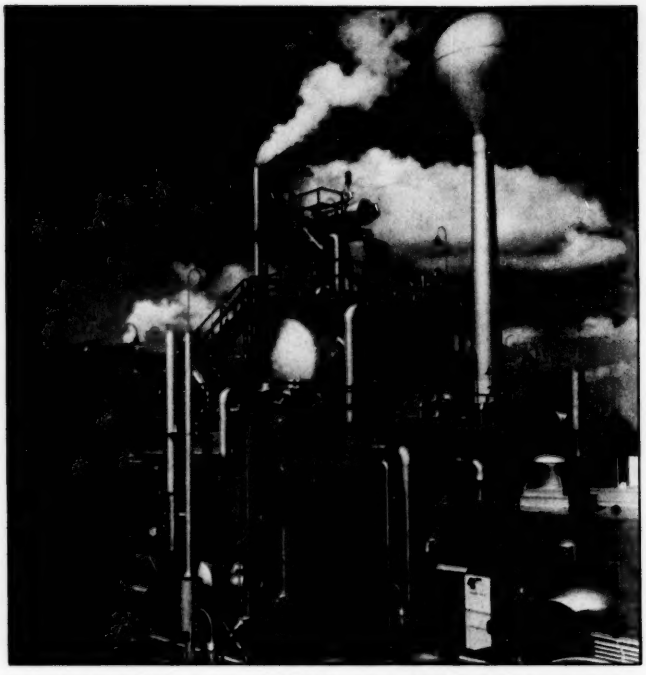
Prospects of still greater transposition to a preponderance of government construction, with its accompanying restrictions and controls moved to the forefront when the Department of Defense requested $3,027,752,000 for construction deemed necessary for the four arms of the military and naval services. Of the total, however, $1,000,000,000 was listed as for "collective defense in foreign countries."



Gayley Mills, Division of Deering, Milliken & Co., Marietta, S. C. Daniel Construction Co., general contractors.



Bethlehem supplies every type of Fastener



Dramatic view of Florida Power & Light Company's Cutler Plant where 75,000 kw. generator will be added this year to make the plant Florida's most powerful. The new unit is part of FPL's $22,100,000 expansion program.

Florida P&L Expansion

(*Continued from page 38*)

duction from larger, more efficient power plants and the installation of newer and more efficient equipment and devices "will squeeze more kilowatt-hours out of a barrel of oil and effect other operating economies that help hold down the cost of electricity in spite of inflation."

The engineers divided their $332,000,000 forecast into the following items:

For generating plants, $108,118,000.

Distribution lines, $155,732,000.

Transmission lines, substations, new switching equipment and other transmission department improvements, $47,198,000.

Warehouses, distribution yards, garages, and other improvements, $20,981,000.

One of the company's engineers, impressed with the multi-million dollar forecast, jiggled his slide rule and announced "If you had been one of King Arthur's Knights of the Round Table and had chosen to contribute $1,000 a day to some worthy cause, you would just about now be reaching the end of a $332,000,000 bank roll."

Gastonia (N.C.) Grows

(*Continued from page 40*)

The "incubator area," original venture developed by the Gastonia Industrial Realty Corporation, locally-financed, a necessary outgrowth of the Diversification Commission since the Commission itself can spend funds only for promotion and is properly restricted from actually making investments in industries or buildings, was "built blind," so to speak, in that Realty Corporation erected these buildings before it had tenants for them.

Now, since all these buildings are full, the program will turn its attention to making arrangements for tailored-to-fit industrial construction, to be provided by local capital on a construction-for-lease basis in such a way that needs of specific industries can be anticipated before construction.

All in all, Gastonia feels that its industrial development program has paid off handsomely, not only for the community but for the industries involved. And it is looking to the future, feeling it has only scratched the surface. Industries, actual or potential, wherever located, can be sure that the welcome mat is still out in Gastonia.

West Texas Growth

(*Continued from page 41*)

of this company. Its officials have been active in encouraging industrial development of West Texas and have worked closely with the West Texas Chamber of Commerce and with business leaders and managers of local chambers of commerce.

One of the most recent of such activities of the company was in helping several West Texas cities in working out a solution of their water problems. Colorado City now has a dependable municipal water supply as a result of the construction of a lake by Texas Electric Service Company. The primary purpose of the lake was to provide cooling water for its new power plant near Colorado City, but the lake was built large enough to serve also as a water supply source for the city.

Initial steps in the formation of the Colorado Municipal Water District, which soon will supply water to Odessa, Big Spring and Snyder, were the result of efforts by J. B. Thomas, Texas Electric Service Company President, who not only foresaw the importance of an adequate water supply for the area, but offered a practical solution to the problem.

Since the end of World War II, the company has built three completely new steam-electric generating stations, and more than doubled the capacity of two others. The new plants are the Permian Basin plant, near Monahans; the Morgan Creek plant, near Colorado City; and the New Handley plant at Fort Worth. The company's North Main plant at Fort Worth is being enlarged, and the plant at Wichita Falls has been trebled in capacity.

All of these new plants and additions have one unusual characteristic in common. All are outdoor-type plants. The tall boilers, the turbines, generators and most other equipment are in the open. Only smaller auxiliary equipment and the control room, where the operators watch over the various dials and gauges, are enclosed.

This type of construction has been possible because of the mild winter weather in this part of the country and because a modern plant is largely automatically controlled from a central control room. This type of construction also makes possible substantial economies in maintenance, which help keep the cost of electric service low.

When new industries look to West Texas as a possible site for their plants, they can be assured that the electric power they need will be available, even though it means the building of still more power plants or more high-voltage power lines. That already is being done to keep West Texas supplied with electric power, and it will be continued.

It's the policy of Texas Electric Service Company to see that the West Texas areas it serves always have "the power to grow."

Cottonseed Industry Problems Aired at Meeting in New Orleans

New ideas and old problems in the cottonseed processing industry were aired April 14-15 at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory in New Orleans when industry representatives from nine states met with the Laboratory's research workers.

This working conference, held in cooperation with the Valley Processors' Association, Inc., was opened jointly by C. H. Fisher, Director of the Laboratory, and C. E. Garner, Secretary of the Association.

Attendance and interest at the meeting were so gratifying that recommendations were made to hold another clinic next year. Plans and arrangements will be drawn up by the following committee: T. P. Wallace; J. R. Mays, Jr.; J. B. Perry, Jr.; M. C. Verdery; E. A. Gastrock; Ralph J Woodruff; C. E. Garner; and Allen Smith.

Association representatives described their operating problems, and staff members from the Laboratory reviewed most of its research program on cottonseed and cottonseed products. The filtration-extraction process recently developed at the Southern Laboratory was demonstrated and there was an opportunity for the conferees to tour the building and inspect research facilities.

P. R. Dawson of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory presided on Monday when staff members T. H. Hopper, F. G. Dollear, A. M. Altschul, and E. A. Gastrock presented talks on cottonseed, cottonseed oil and meal, and the relationship of filtration-extraction to recent progress in the solvent extraction of cottonseed.

G. E. Opens New Lamp Business Headquarters in the Southwest

General Electric's Lamp Division is conducting its business in the Southwest from a new and larger headquarters here.

A new building, under construction since last September, has been opened at 6500 Cedar Springs Avenue, in the Airlawn Industrial District of Dallas. It is occupied by the Lamp Division's Southwestern Sales District, of which Ralph A. Nungesser is manager, and the Dallas Service District, managed by H. E. Lindberg.

The structure is a modern, one-story brick building. It contains 45,000 square feet of space. 8,000 of which is devoted to offices for the sales and service districts, and the remainder to warehouse with storage space ample to house millions of incandescent, fluorescent, mercury and other types of lamps.

The new building is expected to make for better coordination of G. E.'s business operations, and improved service for its lamp customers in Texas and parts of New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Louisiana.

In the past, the sales and service operations have been conducted from 1801 N. Lamar Street.

Algernon Blair Dies

(*Continued from page 46*)

successful career as a builder and business man.

So many were his accomplishments and so deep his feeling for his fellow man that it would be too lengthy to list the one or too difficult to adequately describe the other. Perhaps, as a Birmingham columnist put it, he "was immensely successful as builder and businessman" and "was on the side of the angels in the uses to which he put that success, giving not only money but himself to many a noble cause, and doing it not only in love of his fellow man but in love of God."

Mr. Blair was reared in an atmosphere of architecture and building at Macon, Ga., moving west to Columbus, where he operated for about two years. He reached the first milestone in his career when he was awarded the contract for the $50,000 Standard Club at Montgomery. There was a marked contrast between the rough construction shed in which he was quartered at that time, in 1902, and the air conditioned offices occupied by his organization at the time of his death.

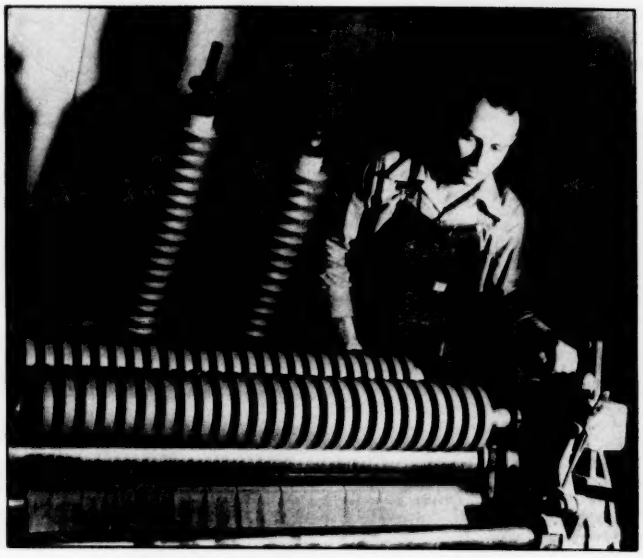
Project after project was entrusted to Mr. Blair in the years following that first of his important buildings. There were warehouses, churches, schools, bank building, hospital and hotel projects, and several prominent residences in Montgomery, where he felt his most outstanding piece of work was the post office and courthouse. The veterans hospital on Atlanta Highway is another monument to his ingenuity and skill.

Mr. Blair's record of more than forty years engaged in construction for the federal government is believed to be a record. Post office buildings on the list of this specialist in government building are located from Key West, Fla. west to Amarillo, Texas and north to Kalamazoo, Mich. More than 200 such buildings are located in the extensive area of his operations.

One of his largest pre-war contracts was the veterans hospital at Northport, Long Island, coupled with others at Perryville, Md., Dawson Springs, Ky., Atlanta, Ga., Memphis, Tenn., Indianapolis, Ind., Gulfport, Miss., Waco, Texas and Tuskegee, Ala. He built a group at the National Home for Lepers at Carville, La. Camp Sheridan, near Montgomery, his headquarters city, was erected by his organization in World War I.

Advent of World War II added to his accomplishments. The Blair organization completed war plants, emergency housing, army camps, war prisoner internment areas, air fields, naval installations, hospitals and other emergency facilities estimated to involve more than $63,000,000. Among these was the $13,876,000 bag loading plant at Talladega, done jointly with another contractor.

Little publicized, but widely recognized was Mr. Blair's liberal incentive profit sharing plan over more than two decades. Through its operation he generously divided his business profits with employes as a reward for skill, energy and loyalty to their work.



One of Continental's skilled slitter operators slitting ¾ inch Red Tape, which is available in widths up to 36 inches.

Red Tape—For Sale!!

NOT all the red tape these days comes out of Washington. Just as governmental bureaus seem about to monopolize the market, there comes a story of a lusty young South Carolina firm that is manufacturing red tape by the hundreds of miles—and actually selling it!!

Industrial Adhesive Tapes — Continental RED TAPE is a trade name of a new line of industrial pressure sensitive tapes produced by Continental Tapes of Cayce, a suburb of Columbia, South Carolina. And just six months after its initial appearance, this impudently named tape promises to make a strong bid in the field. Customers the country over are laughing at its name and praising its performance.

Experienced in the Field—Continental Tapes is new in the tape industry. But its personnel have a wealth of experience in the field of pressure sensitive adhesives, having earlier developed and zoomed into National prominence, Continental Sandblast Stencils, products of the parent organization, Continental Chemical Company. Like Continental "red tape, one secret of the success of the stencils has been their marvelous pressure sensitive adhesives."

A decade ago, there were very few manufacturers who realized the possibilities of pressure sensitive tapes as time and money savers. Today finds more and more firms increasing their efficiency and cutting production costs with an ever increasing variety of industrial tapes. Continental Tapes is keeping pace with this accelerating demand with an intensive research program headed up by Dr. G. F. Lipscomb, former dean of the Department of Chemistry at the University of South Carolina, a recognized authority in this highly specialized field.

Type Products—Continental Tapes is producing pressure sensitive tapes specifically designed for the textile industry for splicing webbs, tabbing, packaging and identifying purposes. Masking tape is being produced in either a flat or crepe back, any width from ½" to 36". These tapes were rapidly accepted for all types of painting and protective masking work and are packaged in a new small economy packed case containing only one-half the number of rolls standard in the industry. Not only does the user profit by having a smaller investment in tape, but his inventory of tape is always fresh and clean.

The latest addition to Continental's line are packaging tapes. These are available in a number of weights and have a promising future as they go after the market now dominated by the more expensive cellophane tapes.

Final testing of new tapes for specialized packaging, binding, insulating, and rust proofing are being completed and will reach the market in the near future.

Located in the heart of the South and having National coverage, Continental Tapes is another example of diversification of industry in the South and development of northern markets from this area.

Delta and C&S Air Lines Announce Merger Agreement

An agreement for the consolidation of Delta Air Lines and Chicago and Southern Air Lines was announced April 25 by the respective presidents in a joint statement issued simultaneously in Atlanta and Memphis.

The terms of the agreement, which will be submitted to stockholders of both airlines and to the Civil Aeronautics Board for approval, involve the exchange of ten million dollars of Delta 5½ per cent debentures for the 509,326 shares of C&S stock outstanding. The principal amount of the debentures will be adjusted above or below ten million dollars by an amount equal to the increase or decrease as of the time of offering, over or under, as the case may be, the net book value of C&S on March 31, 1952. The debentures will be convertible into one share of Delta common for each $35 face value of debentures.

The name of the continuing company will be Delta-C&S Air Lines. It is intended that Carleton Putnam will be chairman of the board, C. E. Woolman, president and general manager; and Sidney A. Stewart, executive vice president. Putnam presently is chairman of the board of directors of C&S, Stewart is president of C&S, and Woolman is president of Delta.

Delta and C&S are pioneer airlines, both operating principally in the South. Both have Chicago as a northern terminal and also cross at Anderson-Muncie, Ind.; Jackson, Miss.; Shreveport and New Orleans, La.

Port of Houston Has Busiest Month in History in March

The Port of Houston had its busiest month in history during March when more than 4,000,000 tons of cargo moved across the wharves to world ports.

Port Director W. F. Heavey said the March tonnage reached 4,328,119 to top the previous record of 4,041,000 tons handled in November, 1951, the first time that tonnage for a single month had exceeded the 4,000,000 mark.

The March total brought overall tonnage for the first quarter of the year to 11,651,674 tons valued at $581,638,736. Should the port maintain a similar record for the next three-quarters of the year, it will surpass the all-time high of 45,000,000 tons established in 1951.

Shipments of practically all commodities showed increases during March, with the largest gains being made in grain, cotton, and petroleum cargoes, the port director said.

In one three-day period during the month, 37 ships were in port.

Value of the March tonnage was $215,344,844. Imports showed a 50 per cent gain in dollar value over the corresponding month last year, while exports were double those of March, 1951.

FINANCIAL NOTES

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of **Robert Gair Company, Inc.,** New York, held on April 17, 1952, a quarterly dividend of thirty cents (30¢) per share in respect of the second quarter of the year 1952 was declared on the Common Stock of the company, payable June 10, 1952, to stockholders of record at the close of business on May 20, 1952, without the closing of the transfer books.

A dividend, on the Preferred Stock, of thirty cents (30¢) a share in respect of the second quarter for the year 1952 will also be payable on June 10, 1952, to stockholders of record at the close of business on May 20, 1952, without the closing of the transfer books.

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Hercules Powder Company reported for the three months ended March 31, 1952, net income, equal, after preferred dividends, to $1.10 a share on 2,672,038 shares of common stock outstanding.

In the first quarter of 1951, the company reported earnings, recomputed to the basis of the final tax bill for that year, of $1.22 a share on 2,664,085 shares of common stock then outstanding.

Net sales and operating revenues for the quarter were $48,019,899, compared with $54,463,218 in the first quarter of 1951.

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A quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock of **Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation** was declared by the board of directors of the company at a meeting in Houston, Tex. on April 18. The dividend is payable June 2, 1952, to stockholders of record at the close of business, May 1, 1952.

At the same time Texas Eastern's directors declared a quarterly dividend of $1.125 per share on the 4.5% convertible preferred stock of the company, also payable June 2 to stockholders of record May 1.

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Delta Air Lines reported on April 19 a net profit of $1,275,216 after taxes for the first nine months of its fiscal year ending March 31, a gain of 8 percent over the total of $1,180,073 for the corresponding period, although tax payments increased from $1,194,549 to $2,342,595 during the period.

Earnings for the nine months since Delta's fiscal year closed on June 30 were $2.55, compared to $2.36 for the corresponding period.

C. E. Woolman, president and general manager, said Delta's net income before taxes for the nine months increased 52 percent, from $2,374,622 to $3,617,811. Operating revenues for the first quarter of 1952 total $7,525,246, compared to $6,454,804 for the first quarter of 1951, a gain of 17 percent. Net income for the first quarter was $1,362,210 before taxes and $490,535 after taxes, or equivalent to 98 cents per share for the quarter. Of the gross income only 3.5 percent came from mail pay, according to Woolman.

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Carolina Power and Light Company has sold 50,000 shares of $5 preferred stock to 15 institutional investors, it has been announced by Louis V. Sutton, president. Leading purchasers included New York Life Insurance Company and Investors Mutual, Inc., 10,000 shares each, and Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, 5,000 shares. The financing will provide funds for construction. The utility company operates in North and South Carolina. Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane and R. S. Dickson & Company acted as agents for the issuer.

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The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad reported on April 28 a net income of $5,626,509 for the first quarter of this year, an increase of $3,091,852 over the same period of 1951.

Railway operating revenues for the three months of 1952 totaled $112,256,300, compared with $105,182,628 for the first quarter of 1951. Railway tax accruals for the first three months of this year came to $8,221,901.

For March of this year, the B & O reported operating revenues of $38,180,321, operating expenses of $30,480,858, and a net income of $2,140,939.

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Net sales of **International Minerals & Chemical Corporation** for the nine months ended March 31, 1952 were $58,421,381 compared with $46,558,068 for the corresponding nine month period ended March 31, 1951, an increase of 25 per cent, according to announcement by Louis Ware, president.

Net earnings for the nine months ended March 31, 1952 were $4,024,511 as compared with $4,061,709 for the corresponding period the year before.

Earnings for the nine months ended March 31, 1952 were equivalent to $1.72 per common share computed on the basis of 2,160,161 shares outstanding, compared with $1.74 per common share for the same period the year before.

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New financing plans which involve the offering of approximately $30,000,000 in securities were announced April 30 by the **American Gas and Electric Company.** At the same time, the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents was declared.

Securities to be offered include $20,000,000 in sinking fund debentures and 170,000 additional shares of common stock which make up the $30,000,000 total.

Proceeds of the offering will be invested in equity securities of the operating subsidiaries of the Company and used by them in connection with their construction programs, which will amount to $319,000,000 in the 3 year period 1952-1954.

The financing program is subject to SEC approval. Filings will be made with the Securities and Exchange Commission on or about May 21, 1952.

The regular quarterly cash dividend of 75 cents per share on the common stock was declared by the Board of Directors of the American Gas and Electric Company.

The cash dividend is payable June 10, 1952 to stockholders of record May 12, 1952.

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Highest gross operating revenues in history accompanied by large rises in operating expenses and taxes are shown in the 1951 Annual Report of the **Norfolk and Western Railway** issued April 8. Revenue from coal tonnage was 33 per cent over 1950 to account for most of the increase.

The carrier reported a total income of $220,159,307 and a balance of income, after deduction of operating expenses, taxes, sinking funds and other charges, of $29,421,821. Total income increased 21 per cent over 1950, while balance of income increased only six per cent.

The railway's taxes increased 41 per cent to $49,426,000, which was 23.9 per cent of gross operating revenues, and $14,325,000 over 1950. The figure was more than double taxes paid in 1949. Total 1951 taxes amounted to $2,143 for each employee and $8.78 for each share of common stock. Total taxes exceeded balance of income after taxes by more than twenty million dollars.

After $880,000 was appropriated for dividends of $1.00 per share on adjustment preferred stock, the company paid common stock dividends amounting to $19,691,000 or $3.50 per share. It was the fifty-first consecutive year that dividends had been paid on the common stock.

WHO'S WHERE

Dale L. Bunday has joined the **General Electric Electronics Division** as a district sales manager for communication equipment, according to an announcement by L. W. Goostree, Jr., communication equipment sales manager.

Bunday's headquarters will be at 418 Terminal Building, Oklahoma City, Okla. He will be responsible for sale of G-E communication equipment in Oklahoma, Arkansas, New Mexico, and the panhandle section of Texas.

He had been radio supervisor for the city of Fort Worth, Texas, prior to accepting this new position.

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Binks Manufacturing Company, makers of professional spray finishing equipment, announces the opening of a new branch sales office and warehouse at 1209 Levee Street, in the Trinity Industrial section of Dallas, Texas.

According to Burke B. Roche, President of the Company, this new branch will serve as a district sales office and warehouse for the distribution of Binks products. By maintaining an adequate stock of equipment in Dallas, prompt shipments can be made throughout the entire South-

E. A. Preston

G. H. Cook

west Territory, consisting of the states of Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Arkansas without waiting for deliveries from the Chicago plant.

The new branch is managed by **Mr. George Cook,** who has had many years of factory training and actual field selling experience with the Binks Manufacturing Company. **Mr. E. A. Preston** will serve the Dallas territory as sales engineer.

Jobber sales throughout the Southwest will be handled by the **Hersig-Frazier Company,** 4333 Belmont Avenue, Dallas, Texas, whose 6 trained salesmen are constantly making the rounds of the territory.

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Ed Pachuta has been named Eastern Advertising Manager for **Farm and Ranch-Southern Agriculturist** by Forbes McKay, Vice President and Advertising Director.

Mr. Pachuta had been a member of Farm Journal's advertising staff for nearly 18 years before joining Farm and Ranch Publishing Company in New York this month.

Appointment of **Andrew G. "Tag" Colgin** as sales representative in the east Texas and Mississippi oil fields for the **New York Belting and Packing Co.** was announced April 29 by W. A. Lindfors, sales manager.

He will make his headquarters in Shreveport, La., and will handle the N. Y. Belting and Packing Co. line of conveyor and elevator belting, oil field specialties, hose, molded goods and other industrial rubber products.

Mr. Colgin is a graduate of Louisiana State University. He spent four years in the U. S. Naval Reserve as a carrier pilot. He was formerly employed by the Patterson-Ballagh Co. as a sales engineer in the Gulf Coast oil fields.

William T. Harris, who has been employed by **York Corporation** since 1936, has been named assistant to the district commercial sales manager of the air conditioning and refrigeration firm's Southern District with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga.

Harris succeeds **A. H. Johnston,** who resigned recently to become affiliated with **Pittman-Singleton, Inc.,** York Corporation distributor in Fayetteville, N. C. His territory will include the states of Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky.

A native of LaGrange, Ga., Harris has lived in Atlanta since 1926.

BUSINESS NOTES

R. Howard Webster, managing director of **Imperial Trust Co.,** Montreal, and **Ira Guilden,** chairman of the board of **Trade Bank & Trust Co.,** New York, have been elected directors of **United States Radiator Corporation,** it was announced recently by Wesley J. Peoples, president and chairman of the board.

The new directors, Mr. Peoples said, "represent substantial common stockholdings in United States Radiator Corporation."

Mr. Webster is a director of various American corporations including Eversharp, Inc. and Central Coal & Coke Co.

Mr. Guilden is also chairman of the board of trustees of Title Guarantee & Trust Co., New York, and a director of Equity Corporation and First York Corporation.

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Appointment of two new chairmen of important Operating Committees for **Republic Steel Corporation** was announced April 21 by W. M. Kelley, Republic's vice-president in charge of operations. The new committee heads are:

R. P. Carpenter, Open Hearth Superintendent, Cleveland District, chairman of the corporation's Open Hearth Committee.

J. P. Van Fossan, Blooming and Billet Mill Superintendent, Warren District, chairman of Republic's Blooming Mill Committee.

In addition to their normal duties in Cleveland and Warren, Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Van Fossan will supervise the activities of their respective committees in Republic's seven major steel districts.

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Sneed Sales Company, Dallas, Texas, has been appointed exclusive sales representative in the Southwest area for **American Fort-Pitt Spring Division, H. K. Porter Company, Inc.,** Pittsburgh, producers of all types of hot and cold wound springs for industrial and railroad applications.

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Howard E. Whitaker, executive vice president of **The Mead Corporation,** was elected president of the $100,000,000 paper and paperboard firm at the annual meeting April 29 in the home offices at Dayton, O.

Whitaker, one of the top technical men in the paper industry and a dollar-a-year man with the War Production Board during World War II, succeeds Charles R. Van de Carr, Jr.

Van de Carr, Mead president since 1948, was named director of engineering and chairman of the Engineering and Development Committee.

Donald F. Morris, vice president in charge of operations, was elected first vice president. The directors also advanced Leonard R. Growdon from general manager of the board divisions to vice president in charge of board operations, George H. Pringle from chief engineer to vice president in charge of white-paper operations and Ford T. Shepherd from director of corporate relations to vice president in charge of corporate relations.

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Hugh L. Coats, Jr., takes over as the new North Central states sales representative for **Flexible Steel Lacing Co.,** manufacturers of belt fasteners for joining conveyor and transmission belts. **Harry Beach,** who formerly covered this territory, now covers the Pennsylvania-New Jersey area.

Coats spent three of the war years as an army flight instructor. He has had a year and a half of thorough training in our factory and is well qualified for the new work.

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George H. Kubes, President of **The American Box Co.,** with plants at Cleveland, and Marion, S. C., one of the nation's "big 5" wood container manufacturers and Cleveland's largest, was elected by the Board of the Wirebound Box Manufacturers Association, Chicago, as a Director.

Kubes, a recognized authority in the field, is a son of the late John P. Kubes, founder of the 51-year-old American Box Co. and one of the original pioneers in wirebound box and crate designing and manufacturing. His knowledge and ability will be applied to administrative activities of the Association for the advancement of scientific wirebound packaging now universally popular for handling and shipping of industrial products, and meat, poultry, fruit and vegetable packing.

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Reynolds Metals Company through its General Sales Office in Louisville, Kentucky, has recently announced the appointment of three new distributors to increase the availability of aluminum and give better service to small users.

Two of these new distributors will handle the general line of Reynolds Aluminum Mill Products, including sheet, plate, wire, rod, bar, extruded shapes, tubing and pipe, structurals and the like. They are:

Vinson Supply Co., 3331 Haggar Drive, Dallas, Texas; **Vory's Bros., Inc.,** 65 E. Goodale Street, Columbia 8, Ohio.

The third appointment for the distribution of ingot products only, is:

G. A. Avril Smelting Corp., Este Ave. & B. & O. Railroad, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Ebasco Services Incorporated has appointed **Hal Slocomb, Jr.,** as Advertising Coordinator. An advertising and sales promotion consultant with the engineering, construction and business consulting firm for the past two years, Mr. Slocomb previously worked for Standard Outdoor Advertising and Sapolin Paints. He will be in charge of Ebasco's Advertising and Publicity.

C. & P. Telephone Co. Plans $802,000 Expenditures in Md.

Expenditures of $802,000 for the improvement and expansion of telephone facilities to meet growing civilian and defense communications needs in Maryland were authorized by the board of directors of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Baltimore City.

Expenditures totaling $298,000 were approved for the installation of outside plant and the conversion of station equipment in connection with establishment of dial service in Frederick. These allocations are part of a $1,546,000 project involving construction of a new $330,000 building to house $924,000 worth of dial equipment.

The expansion of toll cable facilities to provide additional long distance circuits between Baltimore and Washington and between Easton, Maryland, and Seaford, Delaware, was approved at a total cost of $128,000.

A total of $41,000 was approved for the provision of additional equipment in the company's Belmont center, Baltimore, and in the Cumberland central office.

Other expenditures authorized included $28,150 for expansion of facilities to serve the U. S. Army Chemical Corps Materiel Command, Baltimore; $18,200 for additional toll circuits from Frederick to Brunswick, Maryland, and Leesburg, Virginia; and $13,300 for construction of an addition to the Armiger building for a business office.

Goodyear and Arkansas Firm Work to Develop New Surface

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company and one of the nation's leading asphalt producers have joined forces to further develop Goodyear's pioneering work on rubberized surfaces for playgrounds and other recreational areas.

The Berry Asphalt Company of Chicago and Magnolia, Arkansas, has been given distribution rights on Goodyear's pelletized rubbers. These rubbers have been tested successfully over the past several years on a number of Akron school playgrounds.

H. R. Thies, manager of Goodyear's Chemical Division, in making the announcement, said the arrangements with Berry Asphalt would pool the skills and experiences of his company on its playground installations with those of Berry in the asphalt surfacing field.

Goodyear's work with rubber for playgrounds dates back to 1949. In cooperation with the Akron school board several test areas were put down then, followed by improvements in rubbers and the methods of installation in subsequent years.

In addition to projecting the rubber playground program, Thies said, both companies are engaged in the development of synthetic rubber powders for use in asphalt mixes for highway construction.

H. B. Pullar, president of Berry Asphalt Company and a former Chairman of the Board of the Asphalt Institute of America, in confirming the arrangement said: "In over 45 years of experience in the asphalt industry, nothing has been quite as intriguing or had greater potential possibilties than the use of rubber with asphalt and the new products which have been developed, and are being developed by Goodyear, using these two materials."

N&W Leases Norfolk Elevator To Continental Grain Co.

The lease of the Norfolk and Western Railway's 750,000 bushel capacity grain elevator at Sewells Point, Norfolk, Va., to the Continental Grain Company, was announced on April 30 by J. W. Kirk, general agent and superintendent of the railroad at Norfolk. The lease is effective May 1.

The elevator, which has been handling about 6,000,000 bushels a year, will continue to be operated as a public facility, "open to all parties." The charges for handling and storing grain will be in accordance with the prevailing rates.

The announcement pointed out that the lessee is the major company in the export of grain from the United States, and has seaboard elevators at other ports, terminal elevators located in all principal terminal markets throughout the United States, and a large number of country elevators in the main producing areas.

The grain elevator and adjoining merchandise freight piers were purchased by the N.&W. from the City of Norfolk in 1929.

New Plants

(*Continued from page 14*)

BAY SPRINGS—Board of Supervisors of Jasper County plan water-sprinkler systems in industrial plant of Districts 1, 3 and 4.

HATTIESBURG — Warrent Petroleum Corp., has DPA authority for storage reservoirs, $352,546.

MERIDIAN — Alfred Benberg, 4550 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., Archts.-Engrs., for City built sewer pipe plant to be leased to W. S. Dickey Clay Mfg. Co.; cost $1,650,000.

MOSS POINT — Mississippi Export Railroad Co. has DPA authority for expanding transportation, $76,687.

NATCHEZ—Krouse Hide & Fur Co., has DPA approval for scrap iron, $58,688.

PASCAGOULA—M. T. Reed Construction Co., Belzoni, Maurice Reed, filed DPA application to build multi-million dollar ammonium phosphate plant.

MISSOURI

ST. LOUIS—Be-Mac Transport Co., Inc., 1316 N. 14th St., office building, dock, garage and service station, North Broadway & Calvary. Syl. G. Schmidt & Assocs., Railway Exchange Bldg., Archts.-Engrs.

ST. LOUIS—Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., warehouse addition to building No. 2, 4545 Oleatha. P. John Hoener & Assocs., 4606 Beck Ave., Archts.

NORTH CAROLINA

NORTH CAROLINA — North State Telephone Co. plans $750,000 expansion.

BETHEL—Knitting Mill. S. S. Jacobs Co., Jacksonville, Fla., contractor. Biberstein, Bowles & Meacham, 1600 Elizabeth Ave., Charlotte, Engrs.

(*Continued on page 60*)

NEW PLANTS

(Continued from page 59)

CHARLOTTE—The Charlotte Observer to air-condition building.

CHARLOTTE — Queen City Mattress Co., 1708 South Boulevard, $80,000 building. James A. Malcolm, Charlotte, Archt.

CONCORD—The Hoover Hosiery Co. building and equipping 25,000 sq. ft. addition.

GRANITE QUARRY—Eastern Rowan Telephone Co., Exchange building, garage and storage building.

GREENSBORO — Greensboro Manufacturing Co., one-story factory, cost bet. $750,000 and $1,000,000.

HIGH POINT—North State Telephone Co., alterations and additions, $142,222. Charles C. Hartmann, Greensboro, Archt.

MARION—Cross Mills Co. 2-story mill addition.

SHELBY—Ora Mill Co. enlargement and modernization program.

OKLAHOMA

CUSHING — Midland Cooperative Wholesale modernization and enlargement of oil refinery, $3,500,000.

SHAWNEE—Jonco Aircraft Corp. has RFC loan of $750,000.

TULSA—Ajax Die Casting & Manufacturing Co. $100,000 building South side of Sand Springs Road at Lake Station.

SOUTH CAROLINA

SOUTH CAROLINA—National Production Authority allotted materials for industrial construction during second quarter of 1952 to following firms: Celanese Corporation of America, Rock Hill, $68,500, acetic acid; Westinghouse Electric Co., Hampton, $5,389,000, phenolic resin plastics; Draper Corp., Spartanburg, $1,725,783, textile machinery loom repair parts; Draper Corp., East Spartanburg, $725,000, cast iron repair parts for looms; Pickens Hardwood Flooring Co., Pickens, $77,000, hardwood flooring.

SOUTH CAROLINA—National Production Authority allotted materials for industrial construction during second quarter of 1952 to following firms: Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corp., Anderson, $9,860,000, glass yarn; Greenwood Mills, Greenwood, $6,821,529, cotton fabrics; Gayley Mill Corp., Marietta, $3,579,179; Celanese Corporation of America, Rock Hill, $876,000, acetate yarn; Reeves Brothers, Bishopville, $2,348,750, textile fabrics; Textron Southern, Inc., Williamston, $6,597,800, nylon and other synthetic yarns; Rock Hill Printing & Publishing Co., Rock Hill, $335,287, cotton rayon bleaching; Delaware Falls Co., Kingstree, $1,089,132, worsted woolens and dacron.

SOUTH CAROLINA — Defense Production Administration issued certificates of necessity for industrial expansion to following: South Carolina Electric & Gas Co., Columbia, electric power, $5,667,064; and $1,253,940; South Carolina Electric & Gas Co., Charleston, electric power, $260,000; South Carolina Electric & Gas Co., Columbia, single pole, $165,100.

COLUMBIA — Columbia, Newberry & Laurens Railroad Co. has DPA authority for expanding transportation, $260,000.

KINGSTREE — Princeton Worsted Mills, Erwin Schwarz, Pres., New York, $300,000 plant.

LANCASTER — Lancaster Telephone Co., dial and toll office building, $112,050. R. Edwin Wilson, Charlotte, N. C., Archt.

TENNESSEE

TENNESSEE — East Tennessee National Gas Co. plans $5,800,000 pipe line project.

TENNESSEE — National Production Authority allotted materials for industrial construction during second quarter of 1952 to following firms: American Finishing Co., Memphis, $331,197, cotton goods; American Enka Corp., Lowland, $10,769,500, rayon yarn; Borden Mills, Inc., Kingsport, $618,490, woven cotton fabrics.

TENNESSEE — Defense Production Administration issued certificates of necessity for industrial expansion to following: Ingram Products Co., Nashville, $480,000 and $240,000, water transportation; Nashville Compressed Steel Co., Nashville, $132,781, ferrous scrap; Robertshaw Fulton Controls Co., Knoxville, $100,615, aircraft parts; Borg-Warner Corp., Memphis, $201,880, ordnance; Keystone Freight Lines, Memphis, motor transportation; Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Memphis, $1,144,580 and $494,400, military tires.

TENNESSEE — National Production Authority allotted materials for industrial construction during second quarter of 1952 to following firms: Aluminum Company of America, Alcoa, $1,650,000 aluminum foil; Aluminum Company of America, Alcoa, $144,000, aluminum sheets; Aluminum Company of America, Alcoa, $300,000 aluminum sheets and foil; General Portland Cement Co., North Chattanooga, $160,000, cement; E. I. duPont de Nemours Co., Woodstock, $6,500,000; $6,000,000 and $5,175,000, chemicals; E. I. duPont de Nemours Co., Columbia, $1,900,000 chemicals; Arvey Corp., Memphis, $1,687,315; The Quaker Oats Co., Memphis, $1,880,000, manufacture of furfural; E. I. duPont de Nemours Co., Columbia, $1,900,000, cellulose sponge; Tennessee Eastman Co., Kingsport, $355,000, cellulose esters; Tennessee Eastman Co., Kingsport, $150,000, chemicals; Davison Chemical Corp., Nashville, $90,000, granulated fertilizer; Rohm & Haas Co., Knoxville, $544,000, plexiglass; Tennessee Eastman Co., Kingsport, $6,196,500, cellulose esters, and iso-butyl acetate, amount not given; Tennessee Products & Chemical Corp., Chattanooga, $363,000, benzine; American Lava Corp., Chattanooga, $712,140, carbon coated resistor cores; Robertshaw Fulton Controls Co., Knoxville, $484,460, gaskets, bellows; Montana Ferroalloys, Inc., Memphis, $1,192,000, chromium; Tennessee Products & Chemical Corp., Chattanooga, $958,790, ferro manganese and silicon; Ferro Corp., Nashville, $400,000, glass fibres; Union Carbide & Carbon Corp., Columbia, $16,528,000, carbon and graphite electrodes; The Mead Corp., Kingsport, $4,258,000, pulp and paper; Kimberly-Clark Corp., Memphis, $630,000, creped wadding; Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Memphis, $612,700, heavy duty truck and tractor tires; Akron Realty Co., Nashville, $125,500, men's clothing and military uniforms.

CHATTANOOGA — Dixie Mercerizing Co., covered parking area adj. office building. Robert & Co., Atlanta, Ga., Archts.

CHATTANOOGA — Seminole Flavor Co., new office and factory building, 3550 S. Broad St.; to be built by sections. Selmon T. Franklin, 421 Poplar, Archt.

CHATTANOOGA—Sherman & Reilly, Inc., has RFC loan of $300,000.

CHATTANOOGA — Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., alterations and additions to cotton-classing building. Robert & Co., Atlanta, Ga., Archts.

KNOXVILLE — Electro-Manganese Corp., E. M. Wannamaker, Pres., has government authorization for $2,250,000 plant.

MILLINGTON—Millington Telephone Co. has REA loan of $706,000 to improve and expand service.

NASHVILLE — L. & N. Railway, relocation of railroad yards, $2,500,000.

NEW JOHNSONVILLE — E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Inc., contemplates purchase of 1100-acre site for plant.

OAK RIDGE—U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, gas decontamination facility, New Research Area, $68,600. Inv. 401-52-BA.

PULASKI—City approved $50,000 revenue bond issue for shirt factory, to be operated by Leo Tucker, Nashville.

SMITHVILLE—General Shoe Corp., Nashville, plans establishment branch plant.

SPRINGFIELD — Wilson Athletic Goods Mfg. Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill., plans leasing from City building owned by Springfield Redryers Corp. City to vote on $400,000 revenue bonds to finance property purchase.

TEXAS

TEXAS — National Production Authority allotted materials for industrial construction during second quarter of 1952 to following firms: General Motors, Arlington, Grumman aircraft and spare parts, $33,743,647; Bell Aircraft Corp., Fort Worth, military helicopters, $2,906,675; Aluminum Company of America, Sandow, Milam County, aluminum, $62,250,000; Reynolds Metal Co. Corpus Christi, primary aluminum pig and ingot, $3,250,000; Reynolds Metal Co., Corpus Christi, $42,150,000; Aluminum Company of America, Sandow primary and aluminum pig, $95,000,000; Dow Chemical Co., Freeport, magnesium metal, $3,712,000; Dow Chemical Co., Freeport, facilities for production of magnesium alloys, $390,000; Reynolds Metals Co., Freeport, aluminum, pig and ingot, $4,300,000; Dow Chemical Co., Freeport, magnesium, $1,581,000; Reynolds Metals Co., Gregory, aluminum pig; Aluminum Company of America, Point Comfort, primary aluminum pig, $30,800,000; Texas Power & Light Co., Sandow, aluminum power, $936,000; Alamo Chemical Co., Houston, ammonia, methanol and acetylene, $3,065,000; Columbia Southern Chemical Corp., Corpus Christi, chlorine, caustic and hydrotan, $10,150,000; Carbide & Carbon Chemical Co., Texas City, polyethylene, $17,804,200; Du Pont, Orange, chemicals, $9,000,000; Monsanto Chemical Co., Soda Springs, chemicals, $7,450,000;

Dow Chemical Co., Freeport, chemicals, $19,138,000; Monsanto Chemical Co., Texas City, acrylontrile, $35,120,000; Union Carbide & Carbon Chemical Co., Houston, oxygen and nitrogen, $681,200; Dow Chemical Co., Freeport, ethyl chloride, $1,700,000; Phillips Chemical Co., Houston, 2 methyl 4 vinyl pyridine, $2,481,000; Dow Chemical Co., Freeport, caustic soda, $5,925,000; ethyl chloride, $13,915,000; chemicals, $2,600,000; methylene chloride, $1,930,000; Shell Chemical Co., Deer Park, ethyl chloride, vinyl chloride, $18,299,000; Jefferson Chemical Co., Inc., Port Neches, ethylene oxide, glycol, $2,500,000; Ethyl-Dow Chemical Co., Freeport, ethylene and bromide, $13,000,000; Dow Chemical Co., Freeport, vinyl chloride, $6,500,000; butadiene, $3,170,000; Phillips Chemical Co., Houston, methyl vinyl pyridine, $3,371,000; Texas Eastman Co., Longview, synthetic ethyl alcohol, $16,600,000; Mon-

(Continued on page 62)

NEW PLANTS

(Continued from page 60)

santo Chemical Co., Texas City, styrene monomer, $9,970,000; Phillips Chemical Co., Borger, carbon black, $3,450,000; Dow Chemical Co., Freeport, chemicals, $14,520,000; Monsanto Chemical Co., Texas City, vinyl chloride monomer, $7,430,000; Dow Chemical Co., Freeport, caustic soda, $5,925,000; Dow Chemical Co., Freeport, ethylene dibromide, $6,464,000; Diamond Alkali Co., Houston, chlorine, $8,750,000; Dow Chemical Co., Freeport, ethylene dichloride plant, $2,900,000; carbon tetrachloride, $1,600,000; E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Orange, nylon intermediate, $765,000; E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Victoria, nylon intermediate, $28,881,000; General Atlas Carbon Co., Pampa, carbon, $295,000; Phillips Chemical Co., Houston, ammonia, methanol, acetylene, $39,065,000; Celanese Corporation of America, Pampa, acetic acid and anhydride, $16,789,300; E. I. du Pont De Nemours & Co., Orange, polythene, $36,750; Celanese Corporation of America, Bishop, trioxane, paraformaldehyde, $3,060,400; Carbine & Carbon Chemical Corp., Texas City, ethylene oxide, $2,122,200; Carbide & Carbon Chemical Corp., Texas City, vinyl resins, $14,926,200; Celanese Corporation of America, Bishop, crude formaldehyde, $141,200; Columbian Carbon Co., Conroe, carbon black, $395,000; DeSoto Paint & Varnish Co., Garland, paint and varnish, $1,320,000; Diamond Alkali Co., Houston, trichlorethylene, $1,290,000; Diamond Alkali Co., Dallas, silicate of soda, $541,000; Dow Chemical Co., Freeport, magnesium and chlorine, $11,600,000; DuPont, Orange, polythene, $5,450,000; Koppers Co., Port Arthur, styrene monomer, $4,475,325; Shell Chemical Corp., Houston, chlorine, $45,000; Swift & Co., Houston, fertilizer, $458,800; Pollack Realty Corp., Dallas, paper boxes, $309,000; Owens-Illinois Glass Co., Waco, containers, $1,057,235; General Instruments, Inc., Dallas, electronic equipment, $1,277,000; electrical equipment, $8,950,000; Ford Motor Co., Dallas, assembly of autos and trucks, $7,778,829; Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co., Fort Worth, oil tool equipment, $4,100,000; Lone Star Steel Co., Lone Star, oil field tubular goods, $73,500,000; Sheffield Steel Corp., Houston, coiled steel rocks; Tenn-Texas Alloy & Chemical Corp., Houston, ferro alloys, $1,254,729; Cameron Iron Works, Inc., Houston, steel ingots, forging, etc., $13,248,788; Sheffield Steel Corp., Houston, steel ingots, $12,343,981; Dresser Equipment Co., Beaumont, oil field drill and production machinery, $156,543.

TEXAS—Pacific Northwest Pipeline Corporation plans 26-inch pipeline to Pacific Northwest, cost, $130,000,000.

TEXAS—Texas Eastern Gas Transmission Corp. plans another pipeline through Lawrence County.

TEXAS—World Oil Co. plans 941 miles new pipe lines, cost $74,000,000, to Gulf Coast Region.

ABILENE—Compton-Transports, 2951 Pine St., office building, Anson Highway. Tucker & Lindberg, 155 Cedar St., Archts.

ALVIN — Southern Warehouse Co., 4110 Clinton Drive, Houston, $102,750 addition to rice dryer warehouse. Ernest L. Shult, 5009 Fannin St., Houston, Archt.

ARANSAS PASS—United Carbon Co., Inc., Corpus Christi, 1-story office building. Lynn A. Evans and O. Roy Abbott, Bevly Bldg., Corpus Christi, Archt. and Designer.

ARTHUR CITY—The Valley Dehydrating Co. has $25,000 RFC loan.

AUSTIN — American Statesman plan air conditioning 200 W. 7th St., $109,753. Jessen, Jessen, Millhouse & Greeven, 2816 N. Guadalupe St., Archts.

BAYTOWN—Humble Oil & Refining Co., new paraxylene plant.

BROWNSVILLE—Pelican Fish & Oyster Co., completely remodeling plant.

DALLAS—Industrial Plants, Inc., $100,000 electric plate shop, 6114 Forest Park Road.

DALLAS—Renard Linoleum & Rug Co., St. Louis, Mo., one-story plant, 2335 Burbank. Hidell & Decker, Archts.

DALLAS—Twist Drill Co., office and warehouse building, 1615 Dragon St., $29,117. F. J. Woerner & Co., 1008 Stonewall St., Archts.

DEL RIO—Del Rio & Winter Garden Telephone Co., Don Hunsaker, Pres. & Gen. Mgr., 109 E. Garfield St., Del Rio, telephone building. Thomas, Jameson & Merrill, 820 N. Harwood St., Dallas, Archts.-Engrs.

FORT WORTH—Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corp., F. C. Clayton, Grants Lane, two service buildings, $132,390.

FORT WORTH — Wholesale Merchandise Co., NPA approval for $2,400,000 warehouse.

FREEPORT — Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., 1121 Capitol, dial building.

GARLAND—DeSoto Paint & Varnish Co., Memphis, Tenn., plant on Belt Line Road.

HARLINGEN — American Pulley Co., Philadelphia, Pa., acquired designs, patents and facilities of Keen Mfg. Co.

HONDO — Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., c/o C. W. Mier, Chief Engr., 308 S. Akard St., Dallas, new dial office building. Jameson & Merrill, 820 Harwood, Dallas, Archts-Engrs.

HOUSTON—Coffield Warehouse Co., H. H. Coffield, 4750 Clinton Drive, $150,000 warehouse addition.

HOUSTON—Diamond Alkali Co. plans increasing production capacity by 10%.

HOUSTON — Gaylord-Marks Co., office and warehouse, Lawndale & San Antonio Sts. Lenard Gabert, 1315 Bell Ave., Archt.

HOUSTON — Houston and North Texas Motor Freight Lines, H. T. Causey, Branch Mgr., 1207 Providence St., freight terminal, McKee & Conti Sts., R. A. McGarry & Assocs., 3308 Lemmon St., Dallas and Chicago, Archts.

HOUSTON—OTM Supply Co., shop building and adjacent leanto, Katy Road bet. Post Oak & Cameron Iron Works, $52,000. Koetter & Tharp, 1103 S. Shepherd Drive, Archts.

HOUSTON—Schott's Bakery, 3000 Washington, plans addition and alterations.

HOUSTON—Texas Tubing & Supply Co., 6831 Navigation, new plant 5500 block Harvey Wilson Drive, cost approx. $33,177.

HURST — Bell Aircraft Corp., helicopter plant.

LOCKNEY — Cassell Brothers Gin Co., c/o R. G. Cassell, 2704-A 46th St., Lubbock, gin, Lakeview Community.

LONGVIEW — Redfearn Brothers, Kerns Bakery, 805 E. Methvin, $100,000 bakery, Ware Highway.

LONGVIEW — Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., K. A. Gansle, Engr., 308 S. Akard St., Dallas, alterations an additions to central office building, Thomas, Jameson & Merrill, 820 N. Harwood, Dallas, Archts.

LUBBOCK—Dr. R. L. Canon, 1312 Main, 1-story warehouse, 3414-11 Avenue A, to be leased to Meads Fine Bread Co., 1956 Texas Ave.

LUBBOCK — Lubbock Engineering Co., 1721 Broadway, $22,804 office building, 1600 block Main.

MULESHOE — Drew & Doyle Watkins, Sudan, to construct Lazbuddie Community Gin.

PALACIOS — Crawford Packing Co., one and two-story freezer building.

PASADENA—Diamond Alkali Co., P. O. Box 686, plan $1,500,000 chemical plant.

PASADENA — Shell Chemical Co., Shell Bldg., Houston, 1-story training and storage building, Deer Park.

ROCKDALE — Aluminum Co. of America, Gulf Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa., $500,000 administration building, and $100,000 cafeteria building. Wyatt C. Hedrick, 5201 Fannin St., Houston, Archt. for administration building, and Erhart-Eichenbaum-Rausch, 304 Wallace Bldg., Little Rock, Ark., Archts. for cafeteria.

SPUR—Caprock Rural Telephone Cooperative, telephone distribution lines, $410,116.

UVALDE — Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., 308 S. Akard St., Dallas, alterations and additions central office building. Gill & Harrell & Assocs., 1913 San Jacinto St., Dallas, Archts.-Engrs.

WACO — Cogdell Auto Supply Co., Leo Bradshaw, 822 Austin Ave., storage building and warehouse, Highway 6. Harris H. Roberts, 1103 Medical Arts Bldg., Archts.

WICHITA FALLS — L. B. Jackson Co., Fort Lauderdale, Fla., 1-story laundry for National Linen Service Co., Atlanta, Ga.; cost approx. $125,000.

VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA—Board of Directors of Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., $5,545,800 improvements and expansion in state.

CHANCELLOR—Fredericksburg & Wilderness Telephone Co. has REA loan of $76,000 to expand service.

GATE CITY—Scott County Telephone Cooperative has REA loan of $515,000.

PORTSMOUTH — National Cylinder Gas Co., warehouse and office building; later adding a manufacturing building. Acquired Portsmouth Oxygen Corp., subsid. of Procter & Gamble. New operation to be known as National Cylinder Gas Co.-Portsmouth Oxygen Division.

ROANOKE — Associated Transport, Inc., 1512 Seventh St., N.W., has permit for $30,000 cinder block repair shop, and another for $25,000 terminal alterations.

WEST VIRGINIA

WEST VIRGINIA — Board of Directors, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., $1,613,000 improvements and expansion in state.

WEIRTON—Weirton Steel Co. install new high pressure boiler.

PROPOSALS

Bids May 22.

Bids for Construction Work.—Vicksburg District, Corps of Engineers, P. O. Box 60, Vicksburg, Mississippi.—Sealed bids will be received here until 11:00 A.M., C.S.T., 22 May 1952, and then opened, for Construction of a 75,000 KW Hydroelectric Power Plant at Blakely Mountain Dam located on the Ouachita River in Garland County, Arkansas, approximately two miles west of Mountain Pine, Arkansas, and ten miles northwest of Hot Springs, Arkansas. Plans and specifications may be obtained from The District Engineer, Vicksburg District, CE, P. O. Box 60, Vicksburg, Mississippi. If drawings are requested, a deposit of $25.00 per set will be required. Further information on application.

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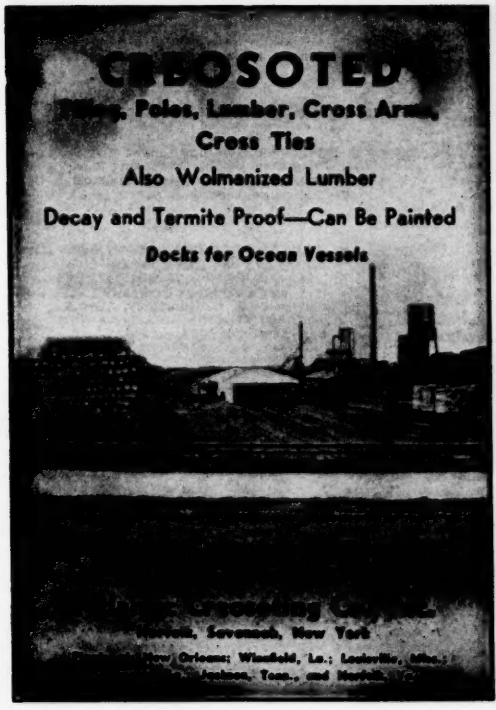

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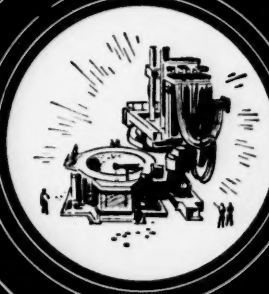

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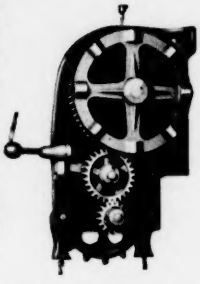
MAHON STANDARD POWER OPERATOR 920-P

Mahon Release Device and Governor on the Automatic Closing Mechanism of a Mahon Rolling Steel Fire Door. Fusible links release the mechanism in case of fire and the door closes automatically.



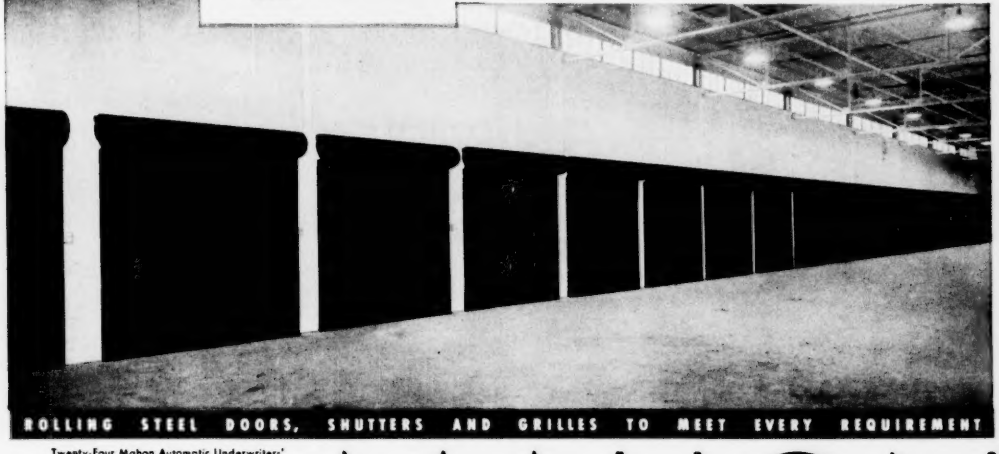
Mahon Release Device for Chain-Gear Operator on Mahon Mechanically Operated Rolling Steel Fire Doors. Fusing of the Fusible Link, which releases the Automatic Closing Mechanism, simultaneously disengages the Chain-Gear Operator.

In warehouses and other buildings with high ceiling clearance where maximum usable floor area is the prime consideration, Rolling Steel Doors occupy a minimum of space . . . their vertical roll-up action occupies no usable space inside or outside the opening, or above the lintel level. No other type of door offers such space economy. In the particular installation below, Mahon Underwriters' Labeled, Automatic Closing Rolling Steel Doors were employed in openings in a dividing wall between an inclosed loading dock and the warehouse proper. In case of fire, any doors in the open position will close automatically. Rolling Steel Doors are permanent—their all-metal construction assures you maximum protection and a lifetime of trouble-free service. Whether you buy standard doors or Underwriters' Labeled type for fire protection, you will find that you get a greater dollar value in Mahon Rolling Steel Doors . . . a study of Mahon Specifications covering materials, application of protective coating, operating mechanisms, and other extra-value items, will convince you. See Sweet's Files for complete information —including Specifications, or write for Catalog No. G-52.

THE R. C. MAHON COMPANY

Detroit 34, Michigan • Chicago 4, Illinois • Representatives in all Principal Cities

Manufacturers of Rolling Steel Doors, Grilles, and Automatic Closing Underwriters' Labeled Rolling Steel Doors and Fire Shutters; Insulated Metal Walls and Wall Panels; Steel Deck for Roofs, Partitions, and Permanent Concrete Floor Forms.



ROLLING STEEL DOORS, SHUTTERS AND GRILLES TO MEET EVERY REQUIREMENT

Twenty-Four Mahon Automatic Underwriters' Labeled Doors installed in a new Warehouse for Food Warehouses, Inc., Detroit, Mich. Two Mahon Power Operated Rolling Steel Doors 17'-0" x 22'-0" are installed in railroad openings in this same building. Louis G. Redstone, Architect, Campbell Construction Company, General Contractors.

MAHON